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BRISTOL, AFRICA  
AND THE  
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY  
SLAVE TRADE TO  
AMERICA

VOL. 1  
THE YEARS OF EXPANSION  
1698-1729



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## INTRODUCTION

Historians of Bristol have long shown much interest in the city's involvement in the eighteenth-century Atlantic slave trade. It is not surprising therefore that the recent upsurge in scholarly investigation of slavery in the Americas and the traffic in human beings that sustained it has given research on Bristol's association with the trade new impetus. This research has generated both general studies of Bristol's interest in slaving as well as analyses of more particular aspects of it. Studies of the former sort include Professor MacInnes' pamphlet, *Bristol and the Slave Trade*, published in 1963, and Professor Rawley's chapter on Bristol in his recent book, *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade*.<sup>1</sup> Research dealing with more specific aspects of Bristol's role in the trade has focussed on the history of particular voyages such as that of the *Africa* snow in 1774, the scale of Bristol's slave trade with the North American mainland colonies, and the Bristol merchants who financed and organised the city's slaving activities.<sup>2</sup> In addition, information relating to Bristol has appeared in several of the recent debates surrounding the trade, notably its volume and profitability and the loading of slave ships on their return voyage to Britain from the New World.<sup>3</sup>

Despite this growing list of publications, the amount of published evidence of Bristol's slaving activities remains rather slight in comparison with that for other major eighteenth-century ports such as Liverpool and Nantes. As the premier slave-trading city of Europe in the eighteenth century, Liverpool has not unnaturally attracted most of the attention of students of the British slave trade. Indeed, recent work on British slaving has been concerned mainly with the period from 1750 to 1807 when Liverpool's dominance was most apparent.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> C.M. MacInnes, *Bristol and the Slave Trade*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 1963; J.A. Rawley, *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade*, New York, 1981, pp. 171–191.

<sup>2</sup> W.E. Minchinton, 'The Voyage of the *Snow Africa*', *Mariner's Mirror*, XXXVII, 1951, pp. 187–196; W.E. Minchinton, 'The Slave Trade of Bristol with the Mainland Colonies in North America, 1699–1770', in Roger Anstey and P.E.H. Hair (eds.), *Liverpool, the African Slave Trade, and Abolition*, Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire Occasional Series, volume 2, 1976, pp. 39–59; David Richardson, *The Bristol Slave Traders: A Collective Portrait*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 1985.

<sup>3</sup> Roger Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition, 1760–1810*, London, 1975; W.E. Minchinton, 'The Triangular Trade Revisited', in H.A. Gemery and J.S. Hogendorn (eds.), *The Uncommon Market*, New York, 1979, pp. 331–352.

<sup>4</sup> Recent debates over the volume and profitability of the British slave trade have



The fact is, however, that Bristol was a greater slaving port than Liverpool for most of the first half of the eighteenth century, and it continued to be involved seriously in the trade up to and even beyond the War of American Independence. Furthermore, Bristol's participation in slaving over the course of the whole eighteenth century was significantly greater than any of the major French ports whose slaving activities have been so meticulously documented recently.<sup>5</sup> Bristol's relative importance as a slave port, as well as the possible links between slaving and the city's own eighteenth-century prosperity, would suggest therefore that detailed documentation of its slave trade, including its volume, fluctuations, organisation, and shipping and marketing characteristics is overdue. This is the first of a proposed multi-volume documentary study of the Bristol slave trade between 1698, when the Royal African Company's monopoly over British slaving was ended, and 1807 when the British slave trade was abolished. This volume attempts to trace recorded Bristol slaving and other voyages to Africa during the initial three decades of 'open trade' down to 1729. During this period Bristol emerged as the major challenger among the outports to London for leadership in the British slave trade, and by the end of it had achieved ascendancy. Subsequent volumes will document Bristol voyages to Africa during the years of the city's ascendancy in British slaving between 1730 and 1749 as well as its dwindling involvement in the trade in the second half of the century. In the remainder of this introduction I intend, firstly, to indicate the major sources of evidence available for tracing Bristol's voyages to Africa before 1730 and the methodology adopted for summarising the data so far discovered, and secondly, to outline some of the most important features of Bristol's slaving activities during the early years of open trade and to offer some tentative explanations for the city's initial successful entry into the business.

## I. SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Any attempt to investigate Bristol's trade with Africa after 1698 has to confront and overcome the problem that few of the business letters and accounts of eighteenth-century Bristol slave traders have apparently survived. This shortage of business correspondence is particularly acute during the first half of the century, for which period the only significant set of papers to have been unearthed to date is

been restricted to the period after 1750. See, for instance, Seymour Drescher, *Econocide: British Slavery in the Era of Abolition*, Pittsburgh, 1977; J.E. Inikori, 'Market Structure and the Profits of the British African Trade in the Late Eighteenth Century', *Journal of Economic History*, 41, 1981, pp. 745-776, and the response to this by B.L. Anderson and David Richardson in the same *Journal*, 43, 1983, pp. 713-721.

<sup>5</sup> Jean Mettas, *Répertoire des Expéditions Négrières Françaises au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, 2 volumes (eds. Serge and Michell Daget), Paris, 1978-84.

that of Isaac Hobhouse & Co.<sup>6</sup> Hobhouse was unquestionably one of the largest Bristol slave traders in the quarter century after 1720 and his business papers are therefore a particularly valuable source of information about the conduct of slaving voyages. It has to be said, however, that only a small amount of Hobhouse's undoubtedly very large business correspondence has survived. Consisting for the most part of some in-letters from slave factors in Virginia and the West Indies, notably Jamaica, between 1723 and 1729 and of the accounts of the brigantine, *Dispatch*, in 1725, Hobhouse's papers nevertheless provide some useful evidence about the day-to-day problems associated with slaving, including fitting out vessels for the coast and marketing slaves in the New World. They also give some information about the prices received for slaves in America in the 1720s and about the trading locations in West Africa of a number of Bristol ships, matters on which most other sources of data about Bristol slaving voyages before 1730 are silent. The Hobhouse papers apart, business records relating to Bristol's trade to Africa for slaves during the early eighteenth century are non-existent. To trace Bristol voyages to Africa in this period and, indeed, later, we must rely essentially upon official eighteenth-century trade and shipping records.

Of the various British ports involved in trade to Africa during the eighteenth century, Bristol is perhaps the most favoured by the survival of official trade and shipping records. The richness of these records in Bristol's case is such that it is in fact possible to trace virtually all the vessels that left the port for Africa each year from 1698 through to 1807, and to establish with varying degrees of success their individual voyage patterns, including in many instances the number of slaves delivered to the New World. There are admittedly some gaps in the clearance data, notably for 1703–5, 1727, and 1729, and it is also apparent that some vessels that were owned either wholly or partly in Bristol cleared for the African coast from ports other than their home port. The indications are, however, that vessels clearing Bristol for Africa in 1703–5 numbered only two or three each year,<sup>7</sup> while the vast majority of those that departed from Bristol in 1727 and 1729 can be identified from records documenting ships arriving in the Americas or returning to Bristol in the immediately succeeding years. Bristol-owned vessels leaving for Africa from other ports create more difficult problems. A few have been traced and are included in the list of voyages contained in this volume, but some have almost certainly escaped detection. The number involved clearly cannot be established precisely. The fact that the overwhelming majority of Bristol-owned vessels recorded as

<sup>6</sup> The Hobhouse papers are in the Bristol Central Library, Jefferies Collection, volume 13.

<sup>7</sup> Based upon the annual exports from Bristol to Africa given in P.R.O. CO 388/15, M156.

delivering slaves to the New World had actually embarked on their voyages at Bristol suggests, however, that Bristol-owned vessels clearing for Africa from other ports were very few in number. To allow for the remaining gaps in clearance data, therefore, it seems that one needs to inflate the number of Bristol voyages to Africa before 1730 so far discovered by no more than five per cent and by probably less than two per cent.

The basic source of information about Bristol vessels trading to Africa between 1698 and 1729 is the Exchequer K.R. Port Books (P.R.O. series E190). The series comprises both overseas outward and inward books. Except for 1722, inward books have survived for each of the years covered by the present volume, but there are some larger gaps, as indicated earlier, in the outward set of books. A record of goods exported from and imported into Bristol, the Port Books supply vital information about the names of vessels and their masters, the goods taken on or discharged, the dates of lading or unlading, and the merchants responsible for the goods. They also indicate in the case of the outward books the intended first port of call abroad of vessels, and in the case of inward books their last port of lading abroad. Information similar or supplementary to that contained in the Port Books may be obtained from other sources, notably lists of vessels trading to Africa from Bristol in 1707–11 and 1716–24, and from 1727 onwards the Wharfage Books.<sup>8</sup> The list for 1707–11 also provides some very useful data about the cost of outfitting Bristol vessels for Africa and the value of their exports, while the list for 1716–24 and the Wharfage Books both give ship tonnages and, in the case of the 1716–24 list, the number of the crew aboard ships as they left Bristol.

The main source of information about the characteristics of Bristol vessels trading to Africa before 1730 is, however, the Colonial Naval Office Shipping Lists (P.R.O. CO series). The data on ships supplied by these lists varies over time and from one colony to another, but they frequently record the tonnage, armaments, manning levels, owners, and date and place of both the construction and registration of vessels entering or leaving colonial ports. Furthermore, they indicate the dates of entry and clearance of vessels at colonial ports, the goods they carried (including slaves), and the origins or destinations of those goods. The Naval Office Lists are, therefore, a critical source for investigating the nature of the ships employed by Bristolians in the slave trade and their trading activities abroad.

Unfortunately the survival rate of Naval Office Lists for each of the major slave-importing colonies in British America before 1730 varies greatly. For Barbados, lists are available for all but one year from

<sup>8</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/11, I67, I78–79; CO 388/12, K53–54; CO 388/13, L86–88; CO 388/15, M148; CO 390/7; Wharfage Books, Society of Merchant Venturers, Merchants Hall, Bristol.

1698 through to 1730, whereas lists for the four Leeward Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St Kitts are thinly scattered over the period, and exist on a regular basis only for Nevis in the 1720s. The coverage by Naval Office Lists of the trade of the remaining British slave plantation colonies before 1730 is rather better than that for the Leeward Islands, but significant gaps in the lists are still evident. Lists for Jamaica, the largest market for slaves in British America at this time, exist only for 1698–9, 1709–15, 1718–22, and 1728–30, while lists for Virginia, the major mainland colony for slaves, have apparently survived only for 1699–1706 and from 1715 onwards.<sup>9</sup>

Despite the absence of Naval Office Lists for various years before 1730, almost half the vessels that left Bristol for Africa for slaves in the thirty years after 1698 are mentioned in those that have survived. Furthermore, other sources allow one to provide for some of the vessels not found in the Naval Office Lists some of the information normally contained in them. Data about the tonnages, armaments, manning levels, and ownership of vessels may be obtained, for instance, from the Letters of Marque with which Bristol vessels bound for Africa were sometimes issued in wartime.<sup>10</sup> Similarly, the markets for slaves that Bristol vessels supplied in the New World may be indicated by the last port of call recorded in the inward Port Books or Wharfage Books for slavers returning to Bristol. Finally, information about the numbers of slaves reaching market in Bristol vessels may be obtained from surviving accounts of the Treasurers in some colonies as well as special lists of slave imports compiled by officials in some colonies at the request of the British authorities.<sup>11</sup> Some of these lists, notably those for Virginia, are particularly valuable, for unlike the great majority of Naval Office Lists they indicate the coastal origins in Africa of the slaves imported. Consultation of Naval Office Lists and other sources allows one, overall, to specify the markets in British America of 90 per cent or more of the cargoes of slaves carried by Bristol vessels from the African coast before 1730, and in the case of almost 60 per cent of those cargoes to indicate the number of slaves delivered.

The method used here for summarising the information about Bristol vessels, and their voyages to Africa that these various sources provide, is to list vessels alphabetically according to the year in which they embarked on their voyage to the coast. Information about each voyage is summarised under 14 headings, as follows:

<sup>9</sup> Guides to the West Indian Naval Office Shipping Lists are available in W.E. Minchinton, *The Naval Office Shipping Lists for Jamaica, 1683–1818*, East Ardsley, 1977 and W.E. Minchinton and Peter Waite, *The Naval Office Shipping Lists for the West Indies, 1678–1825 (excluding Jamaica)*, East Ardsley, 1981.

<sup>10</sup> J.W. Damer Powell, *Bristol Privateers and Ships of War*, Bristol, 1930.

<sup>11</sup> Lists of slave imports into Virginia from 1699 to 1727 are given in P.R.O. CO 5/1316, 15i, 15ii; CO 5/1320, R3, R55. Treasurers accounts for Barbados are to be found in P.R.O. CO 33/30 and for the various Leeward Islands in P.R.O. CO 152/15–19.

- (1) The tonnage and armament of the vessel
- (2) The size of the vessel's crew, either outwards from Bristol, on its return to the port, or otherwise specified
- (3) The place and year of construction of the vessel
- (4) The place and date of its registration
- (5) The master of the vessel
- (6) The owner(s) of the vessel
- (7) The vessel's date of departure from Bristol or other (named) port
- (8) The vessel's known place or places of trade in Africa
- (9) The number or intended (\*) number of slaves shipped in Africa
- (10) The port or ports of arrival of the vessel in America
- (11) The vessel's date(s) of arrival at the port(s) in America
- (12) The number of slaves delivered or sold at the port(s) in America
- (13) The date of departure of the vessel from its last port of call in America
- (14) The date of the vessel's return to Bristol or other known conclusion to the voyage

A lack of information about a vessel or its voyage under any of these 14 headings is signalled by a blank entry, except for heading (8) where a blank entry indicates that the vessel's proposed or actual trading location was simply given as 'Africa' or 'Coast of Africa'. Where the sources consulted provide different data for a particular heading (eg. the tonnage of the vessel, the name of the master, or the number of slaves delivered), I have tended to prefer the data supplied by the Port Books or the Naval Office Lists to that found in other sources. However, because the information gleaned from these other sources may be significant in some instances, it is included in brackets under the appropriate heading. A change in the name of the master, for example, signifies sometimes that the original master had died, while differences in the recorded number of slaves reaching America on a particular ship stem in some cases from the death of slaves between their date of arrival in America and the sale of the cargo of slaves in which they were included.

Information about Bristol voyages to Africa which falls outside the headings described above, but which is nevertheless considered to be useful for understanding the organisation of the port's trade to Africa, has also been provided at the end of each voyage history together with references to each of the sources used. The amount of supplementary evidence available for some voyages is fairly extensive and covers such diverse matters as the trade goods exported to the African coast, the value of the vessel and its outfit, the distribution of the slaves by age and sex, the factors responsible in America for the sale of the slaves and the price they obtained for them, and the cargo of African and colonial produce with which the vessel returned to Bristol. Some of these aspects of the trade to Africa for slaves,



notably the composition of the trade goods exported and the return cargoes of colonial produce, have been discussed recently at some length with the use of Bristol material, and because space was limited, it was decided that detailed inventories of vessels' exports to Africa and imports of colonial produce could be excluded from the voyage accounts contained in this volume.<sup>12</sup> Where it is available, however, supplementary information of the other sorts mentioned above has been noted, including details of the various quantities of African produce such as ivory, gum, redwood, and wax imported into Bristol by each vessel listed.<sup>13</sup> Bristol slavers in the early eighteenth century engaged in more than simply the purchase of slaves, and, in the absence of more specific evidence, the African products imported by a vessel into Bristol may help one to begin to identify the possible trading location or locations on the African coast that the vessel may have visited.

The usefulness of any body of historical data clearly depends upon the reliability of the sources from which it derives. The material contained in this volume is no exception. Assessing the reliability of the records used here is not easy but the fact that there is usually close agreement between them over certain types of information such as the tonnage of vessels and the number of slaves delivered or sold is some indication that the data summarised in this volume are as reliable as one can probably expect from eighteenth-century sources. Some comment is necessary, however, on three aspects of the data. Firstly, some Bristol vessels which delivered slaves to the New World were recorded in the Port Books outward as being bound for Cape Verde or Madeira. Where these or other non-African destinations are given in the Port Books for vessels that were evidently African traders, reference is made to it in the voyage account concerned. The practice of naming Cape Verde or Madeira as the initial destination of Bristol vessels trading to Africa was most evident in the period 1712 to 1720, and largely explains the higher level of Bristol trade to Africa during these years, suggested by this volume, compared to that indicated by other recent studies.<sup>14</sup> Secondly, with the exception of 1716–24 for outward and 1727–30 for inward vessels, the dates of departure from or arrival at Bristol of the vessels listed in this volume are based on the Port Books. Dates given in the Port Books are in fact the dates of loading or unloading of vessels, and these may differ to some extent from their actual dates of departure or return. Comparison of data in the Port Books with evidence about the known dates of clearance or entry of vessels at Bristol suggests, however, that the time that elapsed between completion of loading and

<sup>12</sup> These aspects of slaving voyages are considered in the papers by Minchinton and myself in Gemery and Hogendorn (eds.), *Uncommon Market, op. cit.*, pp. 303–352.

<sup>13</sup> Ivory imports of less than 15 cwt per ship have normally not been listed.

<sup>14</sup> See, for instance, W.E. Minchinton (ed.), *The Trade of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century*, Bristol Record Society's Publications, XX, 1957, pp. 13–14.

clearance or between entry and the start of unloading was normally no more than a few days at most.<sup>15</sup> It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that dates derived from the Port Books are close approximations to the actual dates of departure and return of vessels at Bristol. It is this assumption upon which most of the data contained under headings (7) and (14) in the voyage accounts in this volume rest. Finally, the information under heading (6) on owners of vessels is derived mainly from the Port Books, with supplementary evidence drawn largely from the Naval Office Lists. The information given in the Port Books relates to the merchants loading vessels rather than the ownership of the vessels, and to infer the owners of the vessel from such a source may thus seem questionable. The indications are, however, that eighteenth-century Bristol slaving voyages were complete ventures in the sense that investors in the trade were shareholders in the cargo and vessel equally.<sup>16</sup> Consequently, in the slave trade at least and probably in Bristol's trade to Africa as a whole, it is possible to attribute the ownership of a vessel to the same merchants who loaded it.

## II. BRISTOL AND THE AFRICAN TRADE, 1698–1729

Comparison of the material contained in this volume with that provided in recent edited collections of French or Dutch slave trading voyages indicates that in some respects the information about Bristol ventures to Africa is relatively slender.<sup>17</sup> Unlike the French trade, for instance, little detailed evidence has survived about the dates and places of Bristol slaving activity on the African coast before 1729 or about the losses of slaves in the middle passage from Africa to America. About these aspects of the trade the Bristol records are unquestionably disappointing. Nevertheless, some evidence about the distribution of Bristol's trade in Africa in the thirty years after 1698 has been unearthed, and the records consulted do in general allow a much fuller picture than was previously available to be drawn about the scale and fluctuations in Bristol slaving activity, the merchants and vessels involved, and the markets for the slaves delivered by Bristol vessels in the New World.

The ending of the Royal African Company's monopoly over English trade to Africa in 1698 permitted Bristol merchants to enter

<sup>15</sup> The sources of data used for these comparisons were P.R.O. CO 390/7, List of Ships for 1716–24 and the Society of Merchant Venturers, Wharfage Books.

<sup>16</sup> Richardson, *Slave Traders*, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

<sup>17</sup> For the French trade see Mettas, *Répertoire*, *op. cit.* For the Dutch trade see W.S. Unger, 'Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis van de Nederlandse Slaven handel', *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek*, XXVIII, 1958 and Johannes Postma, 'The Origins of African Slaves: the Dutch Activities on the Guinea Coast', in S.L. Engerman and E.D. Genovese (eds.), *Race and Slavery in the Western Hemisphere*, Princeton, 1975, pp. 33–49.

the trade on a regular basis for the first time. Their initial entry into the trade was understandably modest in view of their very limited experience of it before 1698 and, in 1702, the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession.<sup>18</sup> Diverting some of Bristol's commercial energies into privateering, the war also increased sharply the risks surrounding Bristol's early trading ventures to the African coast. Information about the number of Bristol vessels trading to Africa that were seized by the enemy during the war is incomplete, but the evidence available suggests that such losses were at times heavy. Of the Bristol vessels clearing to Africa between 1707 and 1710, for instance, no less than 17 or over a third were taken by French or Spanish privateers.<sup>19</sup> Despite such problems Bristol was still the first of the outports to demonstrate a steady interest in the African trade after 1698. Furthermore, as the War of the Spanish Succession drew to a close, the port's enthusiasm for the trade grew markedly. Thus, whereas no more than four vessels a year on average left Bristol for Africa during the first decade after 1698, no fewer than 13 a year did so during the last five complete years of the war from 1708 to 1712.

The return of peace in 1713 brought further advances in Bristol's involvement with the African trade, with annual clearances from the port to the African coast nearly doubling during each of the next two decades. By the early 1720s some 25 vessels a year were embarking on voyages to Africa from Bristol, and the numbers had reached around 45 a year by 1728–9. A ten-fold increase on the port's annual clearances to Africa in 1698–1707, Bristol's clearances to Africa in 1728–9 were equivalent to almost half of total British clearances to the coast. On the verge of achieving overall ascendancy in the trade by the end of the third decade of 'open' trade, Bristol undoubtedly owed its position at that time in part to the absolute decline of London's participation in the trade, notably during the 1720s.<sup>20</sup> But it is also clear that Bristol merchants responded with greater alacrity than their rivals in other outports to the opportunities offered by the Act of 1698, and that in general it was Bristol merchants more than those of either London or Liverpool that provided most of the impetus behind the substantial expansion of British trade with Africa that occurred between 1713 and 1730.

From the outset, Bristol's interest in Africa lay primarily in slaves rather than trades in other products such as ivory, gum, redwood,

<sup>18</sup> Evidence about Bristol's trade with Africa before 1698 may be found in Patrick McGrath (ed.), *Merchants and Merchandise in Seventeenth-Century Bristol*, Bristol Record Society's Publications, XIX, 1955, p. 281.

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/11, 178; CO 388/15, M157.

<sup>20</sup> The traditional belief that London's slave trade collapsed in the period after 1720 has been overturned by Rawley's research, but the London trade was nevertheless probably declining during the 1720s. See J.A. Rawley, 'London and the Eighteenth Century Slave Trade: Historians, Sources, and a Re-Appraisal', *African Economic History*, 9, 1980, pp. 85–100.

and wax. The evidence suggests that, even when allowance is made for the vessels whose voyages to Africa remain incompletely charted, less than 4 per cent or about 20 of the 594 known Bristol voyages to Africa from 1698 to 1729 inclusive were concerned solely with the produce trade. This was perhaps a lower proportion of produce or bilateral to total ventures to Africa than the London-based Royal African Company had undertaken in its monopoly period before 1698.<sup>21</sup> Such comparisons are, however, a little deceptive, for Bristolians were obviously alert to the possibility of pursuing produce trade in conjunction with the slave trade. Most Bristol slave ships returned home from the New World with some African products, and the quantities involved were sometimes large. The figures available suggest in fact that while Bristol vessels imported from 1698 to 1729 less ivory than the Royal African Company had between 1674 and 1713, their imports of dyewoods such as redwood were considerably greater. Indeed, Bristol's import of Guinea redwood in 1725 alone was almost equal to the whole of the Royal African Company's imports of the wood in the period from 1674 to 1713.<sup>22</sup> Products such as ivory and redwood were no doubt valuable in their own right, but they were also subject to less natural 'wastage' in transit than slaves and therefore offered the Bristol slave trader the possibility of some secure financial returns from what was in most respects a highly precarious and uncertain business.

Despite its risks, the slave trade attracted an increasing share of the commercial resources of Bristol in the first three decades of the eighteenth century. There is unfortunately no regular series of total annual clearances from Bristol with which to compare clearances of ships to Africa, but the figures that are available suggest that Africa's share of clearances from Bristol rose from about 6 per cent in 1715-17 to almost 12 per cent by 1730.<sup>23</sup> For various reasons, however, such figures probably understate the real importance of the trade to Bristol's general economic fortunes in this period. To begin with, slaving voyages were more time-consuming than most of the voyages undertaken by vessels leaving the port at this time. Excluding the time spent in Bristol between voyages, Bristol vessels took on average some 12 months to complete a single slaving voyage before 1730. Ships involved in other major Bristol trades such as the Irish or European trades might have been reasonably expected to complete two, three or even more voyages during a similar period of time. The number of Bristol-owned ships committed to the African trade was greater therefore than simple clearance data indicate. A return for September 1725, for instance, lists 63 Bristol vessels as being 'now in

<sup>21</sup> K.G. Davies, *The Royal African Company*, London, 1957, pp. 185-191.

<sup>22</sup> P.R.O. E190/1196/3; Davies, *Royal African Company*, *op. cit.*, p. 360. Figures for the Company's imports of redwood are available for 32 years only during the period from 1674 to 1713.

<sup>23</sup> Richardson, *Slave Traders*, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

the Africa trade' even though clearances from Bristol to the coast in the same year totalled no more than 48 ships.<sup>24</sup> As an employer of ships and a stimulus to local shipbuilding activity, the slave trade was clearly of unusual importance to Bristol before 1730.

The trade seems also to have absorbed a disproportionate amount of the capital that Bristol merchants committed to overseas trade and shipping in the early eighteenth century. In part this stemmed from the relatively slow turnover of capital in the trade, arising from, among other things, the length of slaving voyages. But it was also due to the fact that slave ships were costly to fit out in themselves. Unlike merchants in many other trades, slave merchants, as we noted earlier, owned rather than chartered the vessels they employed. Furthermore, in addition to providing the vessels with supplies of trade goods for purchasing slaves on the coast, merchants had to equip them with the means to feed and control the slaves in the crossing from Africa to America. The absence of merchants' own accounts makes it difficult to estimate precisely the effect of these peculiar expenses on ships in the slave trade on the total financial outlays of merchants on such voyages. The indications are, however, that they were not insignificant. Evidence from merchants' petitions shows, for instance, that a direct venture from Bristol to Jamaica was estimated at around £3,000 on average in the mid-1720s, whereas statistics on exports and shipping suggest the average outlay on a slaving venture at the port around 1730 was nearly £4,000.<sup>25</sup> Allowing for the fact that in the 1720s Bristol vessels in the slave trade were up to 20 per cent smaller than those in the trade to Jamaica, itself a major outlet for Bristol investment, it does seem that the slave trade imposed proportionately heavier demands on the capital of Bristol merchants than the other trades in which they were involved in the early eighteenth century.

Calculations based on shipping and export data for 1710–11 and the early 1730s indicate that Bristol merchants invested some £50,000 to £60,000 a year in the slave trade at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, and over £150,000 a year two decades later.<sup>26</sup> The returns that they secured from such investments cannot be firmly established, though Eric Williams has argued that '[a]bout 1730 in Bristol it was

<sup>24</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/25, S37.

<sup>25</sup> For Jamaican ventures see W.E. Minchinton (ed.), *Politics and the Port of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century*, Bristol Record Society's Publications, XXIII, 1963, pp. 22–23. My estimates of outlays on slaving voyages are based on data in P.R.O. T 70/1205. I assumed that expenses on the ship and its preparation for sea constituted 40 per cent of the total cost of a slaving venture. Data on fitting out slave ships in 1710–11 suggest that this was a conservative assumption; see P.R.O. CO 388/15, M148. It is perhaps worth noting that figures produced by a major slave trader in 1744 indicated that the average outlay on Bristol slaving voyages in 1736–1744 was £4,000. Bristol Central Library, Southwell papers, VIII, 12 September 1744, Richard Henvill to the Board of Trade.

<sup>26</sup> Based on P.R.O. CO 388/15, M148 and the sources outlined in note 25.



estimated that on a fortunate voyage the profit on a cargo of about 270 slaves reached £7000 or £8000, exclusive of returns from ivory'.<sup>27</sup> Lack of accounts for Bristol slaving voyages completed before or around 1730 prevents one from attempting a detailed assessment of Williams' view. Research based on the accounts of merchants at other British ports later in the century reveals, however, that profits from slaving were on the whole probably much less spectacular than Williams tended to imply, averaging no more than 10 per cent net per annum on capital outlays.<sup>28</sup> Nevertheless, the pattern of returns was highly uneven, with some voyages producing remarkable profits and others making substantial losses. Various factors contributed to the shaping of this pattern of profits, but the evidence suggests that profit margins were strongly influenced by the proportion of its intended complement of slaves that a vessel succeeded in delivering to America. In particular, vessels which failed to deliver more than 50 per cent or so of their proposed complement of slaves almost without exception produced financial losses for their owners.<sup>29</sup>

Information about the intended complements of Bristol slave ships in the early eighteenth century is available only for 1708–10 and 1725.<sup>30</sup> Comparison of complements with the known deliveries of slaves by vessels during these years reveals considerable variation in the ratios of deliveries to complements, and therefore, on the basis of the evidence from other ports, presumably in the profits achieved by these vessels. For instance, the 1725 venture of the *Cape Benda*, which had a stated complement of 280 slaves and delivered 269 to Barbados from Angola almost certainly brought its owners, Samuel Merrick & Co., a handsome profit, whereas the owners of the *Oldbury*, which had a recorded carrying-capacity of 300 slaves but only managed to deliver to St Kitts 123 slaves in 1725 and 152 in 1726 must have found it difficult to cover their expenses on both these voyages.<sup>31</sup>

Despite the probably disappointing financial outcome to the *Oldbury*'s ventures in 1725–6, the indications are that Bristol merchants for the most part obtained satisfactory returns from their slaving ventures before 1730. The overall ratio of slave deliveries to vessels' stated complements of slaves reached around 75 per cent in the mid-1720s, a figure which the evidence suggests was very favourable to the achievement of solid profits. Furthermore, it would seem from the voyage data presented in this volume that a noticeable improve-

<sup>27</sup> Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery*, New York, 1961 edition, p. 36.

<sup>28</sup> Anstey, *Atlantic Slave Trade*, *op. cit.*, chapter 2; David Richardson, 'Profits in the Liverpool Slave Trade: the Accounts of William Davenport, 1757–1784', in Anstey and Hair (eds.), *Liverpool and the Slave Trade*, *op. cit.*, pp. 60–90.

<sup>29</sup> Based on the accounts of William Davenport of Liverpool (see note 28) and information on the slave complements of vessels given in P.R.O. BT 6/3.

<sup>30</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/11, I67; CO 388/12, K53; CO 388/13, L86–87; CO 388/25, S37.

<sup>31</sup> See voyage accounts 1724/27, 1725/7, 1725/36.

ment occurred between 1713 and 1729 in the average number of slaves delivered per voyage day to America by Bristol ships. The reasons for this remain as yet uncertain, but it may well have stemmed from a combination of a rise in the loading rate of slaves by vessels on the African coast and a reduction in the mortality of slaves during the Atlantic crossing to America.<sup>32</sup> Whatever its precise cause was, this improved delivery rate of slaves to America, together with the high ratio of slave deliveries to ships' complements, suggests that in the 1720s especially Bristol merchants may have been more than usually successful in making profits from the slave trade.

Why Bristol, with its limited experience of the Africa trade before 1698, achieved such success in slaving during the first three decades of eighteenth century is still unclear. At the time that the Royal African Company's monopoly was ended, Bristol was, of course, outside of London the major importer in England of sugar from the Caribbean and tobacco from the Chesapeake colonies.<sup>33</sup> It was perhaps to be expected, therefore, that the city would assume the lead in mounting the outports' challenge to London's domination of the slave trade, an assumption that was strengthened by Bristol's vigorous opposition to the Company before 1698.<sup>34</sup> However, while knowledge of markets for slaves gained through regular participation in the direct trade with the plantation colonies was undoubtedly important for prospective slave traders, substantial involvement in such trades was on its own no certain indicator of success in slaving. Available evidence on the major Bristol slave traders suggests that they failed to play a significant role in either the sugar or tobacco trades of the port during the eighteenth century.<sup>35</sup> And on a wider plane, it is clear that Glasgow emerged as the major competitor to London in the eighteenth-century tobacco trade without becoming a slaving port, while Liverpool eventually overtook both London and Bristol in the slave trade without seriously challenging their positions in the sugar trade.

Bristol's emergence as a successful slaving port after 1698 clearly depended upon more than its previously established connections with American markets for slaves. Success in the trade also depended upon a sound knowledge of African slave markets, an appreciation of the varying demands for trade goods on the African coast, and ready

<sup>32</sup> There is evidence of a decline in mortality levels in the French and Dutch slave trades in the 1720s; there is as yet little information about mortality on British slave ships in the first half of the eighteenth century.

<sup>33</sup> Data relating to Bristol's trade with the West Indies and Virginia in the late seventeenth century are to be found in McGrath (ed.), *Merchants and Merchandise*, *op. cit.*, pp. 280-281.

<sup>34</sup> Davies, *Royal African Company*, *op. cit.*, p. 133.

<sup>35</sup> Based on a comparison of the names of the leading agents of Bristol slaving voyages given in my *Slave Traders*, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-30 and the names of Bristol sugar and tobacco merchants given in Kenneth Morgan's thesis, 'Bristol Merchants and the Colonial Trades, 1748-83', unpub. D.Phil., University of Oxford, 1984.

access to the wide range of trade goods necessary to satisfy those demands. Above all, perhaps, it required a group of merchants with sufficient ambition and personal connections to mobilise local capital and commercial expertise to take advantage of the economic opportunities in West Africa and America that appeared after 1698.

Fitting out slave ships for the African coast was, as we have seen, a relatively expensive business. This was due in part to the nature of shipping costs associated with the trade, but it was also influenced by the composition of the trade goods exported to the coast. Exports to Africa from Bristol grew substantially during the early eighteenth century, increasing from under £10,000 a year in 1704–7 to over £100,000 a year by 1730.<sup>36</sup> They comprised a great variety of products, including cotton, linen and woollen textiles, metalwares, firearms, gunpowder, liquor and beads. Some of these items, notably woollens, worsteds, and copper and brass wares, were very largely of British, or even Bristol, origin, but most of the cotton and linen textiles, beads, bar iron, and even firearms carried by Bristol vessels to Africa in the early eighteenth century had originated abroad. The level of Bristol's dependence on foreign-produced trade goods at this time is difficult to establish precisely. Figures derived from customs records show, however, that 50 to 60 per cent of exports to Africa from the outports consisted of foreign goods between 1713 and 1729, the era of Bristol's dominance of outport trade to the coast.<sup>37</sup> A continuation of the pattern of exports set by the Royal African Company, this apparently heavy reliance by Bristol slave merchants upon foreign trade goods may seem a little surprising in view of their frequent assertions that the trade to Africa provided a vital stimulus to local manufacturing and employment.<sup>38</sup> Such claims may have been valid in some instances, notably brass and copper manufacturing, but comments by other observers in the early eighteenth century suggest that, the producers of woollens and worsteds excepted, most British manufacturers at that time were unable to match the price, design, or quality of trade goods for Africa that were supplied by the East India Company and by Continental merchants.<sup>39</sup> Furthermore, the evidence of the customs figures indicates that Bristol merchants found it difficult to convince the discerning African consumer that British-produced trade goods were better than those made elsewhere.

In a century punctuated by international conflict, Bristol's evident reliance upon foreign supplies of essential trade goods for Africa was perhaps its Achilles heel as a slaving port in the long term. In the absence of alternative supplies of British goods readily acceptable to Africans in the early eighteenth century, however, the port's close

<sup>36</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/15, M156; T 70/1205.

<sup>37</sup> P.R.O. CUSTOMS 3.

<sup>38</sup> Minchinton (ed.), *Politics, op. cit.*, p. 21.

<sup>39</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/12, K52; CO 388/30, V75.

commercial links around 1700 with major continental ports such as Rotterdam and its connections with London, the headquarters of the East India Company, probably gave it a considerable short-term advantage over its fellow outports in entering the slave trade. Resort to foreign goods clearly placed great importance on the network of commercial connections that slave merchants possessed. It also increased the complexity of organising slaving ventures. The organisation of Bristol slaving voyages has already been considered at some length elsewhere, and a detailed discussion here is therefore unnecessary.<sup>40</sup> What seems clear is that, although slaving ventures were occasionally financed by single merchants in the early eighteenth century, the vast majority were organised by partnerships consisting of usually four to six shareholders. The partnership was normally known by the name of the 'agent' or 'ship's husband', who was often one of the more prominent partners and who was expected to undertake the management of voyages financed by the group. His responsibilities included purchasing trade goods, fitting out the ship, corresponding with the master, instructing slave factors in America, and settling the accounts at the end of the voyage.

*Table: The Leading Managers of Bristol Slaving Voyages, 1698–1729*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Voyages Managed</i>
Becher, John	27
Challoner, William	13
Day, James	38
Day, Peter	13
Dolman, Thomas	10
Duckinfield, John	21
Freke, Thomas	12
Harris, Philip	16
Henvill, Richard	24
Hobhouse, Isaac	11
Hooke, Abraham	23
Jacob, Samuel	17
Jefferis, Joseph	11
Jefferis, William	20
Rogers, Francis	10
Ruddock, Noblet	30
Saunders, Edmund	12
Tunbridge, Robert	18
Way, Joseph	17

<sup>40</sup> See my *Slave Traders*, *op. cit.*

As the managers of voyages, agents had a major influence on the development of Bristol's slave trade throughout the eighteenth century, but their role was perhaps particularly significant during the initial expansionary phase of the port's slaving interests. Fortunately, the names of the agents of almost all Bristol's slaving ventures before 1730 have survived, and are entered in the voyage records in this volume under heading (6). Overall, some 112 individuals managed voyages to Africa from Bristol between 1698 and 1729, with the average number of voyages per agent being just over five. The distribution of managerial control among agents was, however, highly uneven. No less than 41 or a third of the agents managed one voyage only each, whereas 19 or some 17 per cent of them managed over 10 voyages each and over 340 voyages in total. Responsible for organising nearly 60 per cent of Bristol's voyages to Africa between 1698 and 1729, this group of 19 agents had a major impact on the growth and pattern of Bristol's slave trading activity in the first three decades of the eighteenth century. The names of these leading agents and the number of voyages to Africa for slaves that they each managed between 1698 and 1729 are provided in the table on p. xxi.

The social origins and early careers of all these prominent agents cannot be traced, but it appears that most came from Bristol itself or the West country and had acquired important commercial connections in the city and elsewhere by the time that they embarked on the management of slaving voyages. At least one, Joseph Way, was closely related to a substantial London slave trader, Benjamin Way.<sup>41</sup> Many of the rest had intimate connections with some of the most notable Bristol merchant families of the day. For instance, Thomas Freke, Joseph and William Jefferis, and Francis Rogers were all born into such families, while John Becher, James and Peter Day, John Duckinfield, and Richard Henvill were associated with them by marriage and apprenticeship.<sup>42</sup> The remaining leading agents of slaving voyages before 1730 were usually sons of probably fairly affluent local tradesmen, but one or two may have had to overcome economic hardship early in their lives. Thus William Challoner, Abraham Hooke, Samuel Jacob, and Robert Tunbridge were the sons respectively of a mercer, brewer, pharmacist, and soapmaker, whereas Thomas Dolman, who served as the master of slaving ventures as well as managing some, was the son of a deceased

<sup>41</sup> Benjamin Way signed petitions by London merchants opposing the Royal African Company's attempts to restore its monopoly in the early eighteenth century. Elizabeth Donnan (ed.), *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 volumes, Washington, D.C., 1930-35, II, p. 78. Benjamin and Joseph Way were co-owners of the *Handyside*, which took out letters of marque in 1706. Powell, *Privateers*, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

<sup>42</sup> Based on the Apprenticeship Lists and Burgess Rolls held at the Bristol Record Office.



mariner at the time of his apprenticeship as a house carpenter in 1700.<sup>43</sup> Dolman excepted, Bristol's first generation of managers of slaving voyages were apparently men of both financial means and commercial connections early in their careers.

Like most other eighteenth-century Bristol merchants, these leading agents were usually involved in a number of fields of economic activity. In addition to managing some 30 slaving voyages, Noblett Ruddock was, for instance, a shareholder in ventures to Ireland and Europe, while Isaac Hobhouse, who emerged as a major agent for slaving voyages in the 1720s, was also a partner in a local copper company.<sup>44</sup> The men who dominated the management of Bristol's slave trade before 1730 did not, therefore, specialise solely in it. It seems clear, however, that for most of them slaving was central to their business affairs. All were very substantial investors in the trade, helping to finance not only the voyages that they themselves managed but also, as the lists of additional owners attached to many of the voyages summarised in this volume testify, those that were under the direction of other agents. Furthermore, as managers of Bristol's early slaving activities, they demonstrated a willingness to innovate and thereby to promote changes in the pattern of British slave trading generally during the first three decades of the eighteenth century. To appreciate this, we need to look briefly at the distribution of the Royal African Company's trade in slaves in West Africa and America before 1698 and to compare this with Bristol's trade during the ensuing thirty years.

Information about the actual shipment of slaves in West Africa by the Royal African Company is unavailable, but there are data about the regional distribution of the Company's exports to the coast between 1680 and 1704, and about the markets for its slaves in the New World.<sup>45</sup> Although shifts occurred in the coastal distribution of its exports over time, it is clear that during the era of its monopoly the Company traded predominantly on the stretch of the coast between Gambia in the north and Whydah in the south. Thus between 1680 and 1698 almost 85 per cent of the Company's exports from England were sent to trading centres located in this area, with about a third going to the Gold Coast, a fifth to the Windward Coast, and the rest being divided between Gambia and Sierra Leone on the one hand and Ardra and Whydah on the other. Trading centres in the Bight of Biafra or on the Angola coast were evidently visited by the Company's ships much less frequently than places further west, and

<sup>43</sup> Dolman was one of the few prominent agents of slaving ventures before 1730 to serve also as a master of Bristol voyages to Africa. Others included Robert Addison and Richard Arding who each managed seven voyages to Africa before 1730 and Edmund Saunders who managed 12 before 1730 and over 30 during his whole career.

<sup>44</sup> Bristol Record Office, 08226, Noblett Ruddock Shipping Notes; Henry Hobhouse, *Memoirs of the Hobhouse Family*, Taunton, 1937.

<sup>45</sup> Davies, *Royal African Company*, *op. cit.*, pp. 233, 363.

together received only some 12 per cent of the Company's exports before 1698.

Available evidence suggests that the Royal African Company purchased perhaps 120,000 or more slaves on the African coast between 1672 and 1711, and succeeded in delivering some 100,000 of them alive to the New World.<sup>46</sup> Of those reaching America, about 90,000 were sold by auction, the rest being supplied under contract. Detailed information about the Company's auctions has survived, and indicates that it sold the great majority of its slaves in Barbados, Jamaica and Nevis. Between them, these three islands took over 90 per cent of the slaves auctioned by the Company, with Barbados alone receiving half of them and Jamaica a further third. By contrast, other plantation colonies, such as Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts, and Virginia, obtained only small and irregular supplies of slaves from the Company, and were forced to rely on the inter-colonial trade in order to build up their stocks of slave labour.

As indicated earlier, information about the actual numbers of slaves loaded by Bristol ships in West Africa before 1730 is scarce. Evidence has survived, however, about the coastal origins of some 65 cargoes of slaves delivered to America by Bristol vessels in this period. Consisting largely of slaves delivered to Virginia between 1717 and 1729, this indicates that the pattern of Bristol's slave purchases in Africa in the early eighteenth century was radically different from that of its immediate predecessor, the Royal African Company. Of the 65 cargoes of slaves, only 12 appear to have come from the regions which the Company favoured between the Gambia and the Gold Coast, whereas no less than 47 were stated as arriving from places in the Bight of Biafra such as Bonny and Calabar, centres of trade earlier neglected to a large extent by the Company. Moreover, three of the remaining Bristol cargoes delivered by the *Prince Eugene* and the *Rebecca* to Virginia between 1719 and 1721 had been obtained at Madagascar, in two instances by infringing the East India Company's monopoly on British trade east of the Cape of Good Hope.<sup>47</sup> Efforts by the Company to prosecute such interlopers helped to bring about an early end to Bristol's trade in slaves with Madagascar, but the heavy participation of the port in trade in the area around the Niger Delta had more lasting repercussions, signalling a general long-term shift in the coastal distribution of British slaving activities towards the regions east of the river Volta.<sup>48</sup>

This statement is not intended to imply that Bristol ships were very infrequent visitors to areas of the coast west of the river Volta before

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 299.

<sup>47</sup> V.B. Platt, 'The East India Company and the Madagascar Slave Trade', *William and Mary Quarterly*, third series, XXVI, 1969, pp. 548-577.

<sup>48</sup> P.D. Curtin, *The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Census*, Madison, Wisconsin, 1969, p. 150; Roger Anstey, 'The Volume and Profitability of the British Slave Trade, 1761-1807', in Engerman and Genovese (eds.), *Race and Slavery, op. cit.*, p. 13.

1730. It needs to be emphasised that the available sample of slave cargoes covers probably no more than 10 per cent of the slaves imported into America by Bristol vessels in the first three decades of the eighteenth century and that a rather higher proportion of the remaining 90 per cent of the slaves delivered by the port's ships may have been bought at the more traditional centres of trade. There is evidence certainly that Bristol ships traded fairly regularly before 1730 at places between the river Gambia and the Ivory Coast. John Atkins, for instance, in describing his own voyage along the African coast in 1721, suggested that Bristol ships put in 'more frequently than others' at Bance Island in Sierra Leone.<sup>49</sup> Data on imports of African produce into Bristol by returning slave ships lend credence to Atkins' remark and suggest also the possibility of quite regular dealings by Bristol ships with places adjacent to Sierra Leone. As we have seen, Bristol slavers returned home with a variety of African products, including ivory, redwood, Guinea grains, gum and bees wax. The most conspicuous and valuable import, ivory or 'elephants teeth', was obtained at various places on the coast and its import alone gives little clear indication of a vessel's trading pattern on the coast.<sup>50</sup> Supplies of other goods tended, however, to be available only at specific trading locations; before 1730 these were mainly between Senegambia in the north and Cape Palmas to the south. Thus gum came very largely from Senegal, bees wax from the area between the river Gambia and Sierra Leone, and Guinea grains from around Cape Mount.<sup>51</sup> The sources of redwood supplies were more scattered, but before 1730 at least it seems to have come mainly from Sierra Leone, including Sherbro Island, where it was sometimes referred to as camwood.<sup>52</sup>

Available for the most part at a restricted number of trading centres, imports of redwood, Guinea grains, wax, and gum give some indication of the trading habits of Bristol ships on the African coast before 1730. Evidence about such imports has been gleaned from the Port Books for inclusion in this volume. It shows that, of the 570 or so slave ships that set out from Bristol before 1730, over 120 returned home with redwood, 30 with Guinea grains, 10 with bees wax, and only three with gum. Confirming the low level of Bristol trade with

<sup>49</sup> John Atkins, *A Voyage to Guinea, Brasil, and the West Indies*, London, 1735, p. 40.

<sup>50</sup> The Ivory Coast and Benin perhaps supplied rather larger amounts of ivory than other parts of the coast, however.

<sup>51</sup> Davies, *Royal African Company*, *op. cit.*, p. 182; Walter Rodney, *A History of the Upper Guinea Coast, 1545-1800*, Oxford, 1970, p. 158; P.D. Curtin, *Economic Change in Precolonial Africa: Senegambia in the Era of the Slave Trade*, Madison, Wisconsin, 1975, pp. 215-218, 223.

<sup>52</sup> Davies, *Royal African Company*, *op. cit.*, p. 181; Rodney, *Upper Guinea*, *op. cit.*, pp. 158-167. Redwood in the form of barwood was available also in the area around the Niger delta. Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers, 7 October 1725, Instructions to William Barry; A.J.H. Latham, *Old Calabar, 1600-1891*, Oxford, 1973, p. 23.

Senegal and Gambia suggested earlier by the cargo data, these figures concur with Atkins in suggesting significant levels of Bristol trade at Sierra Leone and possibly Cape Mount. Whether or not this trade included substantial purchases of slaves remains, however, an open question. Some Bristol slave ships returning home before 1730 with redwood had clearly purchased their slaves in the Bight of Biafra, while there are also signs both before and after 1730 that vessels purchasing produce at Sierra Leone and Cape Mount often went on to the Gold Coast or even Angola to take in slaves.<sup>53</sup> Although it seems certain, therefore, that more Bristol vessels traded before 1730 at places such as Sierra Leone than the cargo data indicate, it is still probable that Bristol vessels as a whole procured much higher proportions of their slaves from trading centres in the Niger Delta than the Royal African Company had done.

Bristol's success as a slaving port in the early eighteenth century depended on more than its merchants' opportunism and enterprise in expanding trade with previously under-exploited sources of slave supply in West Africa. It rested too on their skill in marketing slaves in America. Data about the actual sale of slaves have been found for over 340 or 59 per cent of Bristol's slaving voyages before 1730 and evidence about the probable markets in America for a further 150 or so cargoes has also been unearthed. With information in hand about the markets for almost 90 per cent of Bristol slaving ventures, therefore, it is possible to construct a fairly complete picture of the pattern of slave sales by Bristol vessels in the first three decades of the eighteenth century.

A detailed survey of the numbers of slaves delivered per vessel or of the prices received for them cannot be attempted here, but an examination of the markets supplied by Bristol slave ships is instructive. Bristol vessels supplied slaves to all the major slave economies in British America before 1730. The general distribution of deliveries was marked, however, by a very heavy concentration upon Jamaica, Barbados, and Virginia. Together these three colonies received some 426 or 85 per cent of the cargoes of slaves known to have reached America from Africa in Bristol ships between 1698 and 1730. Of these 426 cargoes, 234 were sold at Jamaica, 110 at Barbados, and 82 at Virginia. The remaining 73 cargoes with known destinations were divided between the Leeward Islands and the other North American mainland colonies, with 20 being delivered to South Carolina, 15 to St Kitts, 14 each to Montserrat and Nevis, 9 to Antigua, and one to Maryland.<sup>54</sup> Like their predecessor, the Royal African Company, Bristol merchants evidently sold the great majority of their slaves in the Caribbean in the early eighteenth century, but, unlike the

<sup>53</sup> Rodney, *Upper Guinea, op. cit.*, p. 168; P.R.O. CO 388/45, Dd 5.

<sup>54</sup> I have excluded from this analysis of cargo destinations the small proportions of their slaves that ships sometimes discharged at places other than their major market.

Company, they favoured Jamaica over Barbados, and at the same time helped to develop important subsidiary markets for slaves on the North American mainland, notably Virginia and, after 1713, South Carolina.

The differences between the Royal African Company and Bristol merchants in marketing slaves in America may be seen simply to reflect broader changes in the economic structure of the British Caribbean and mainland plantation societies between the 1680s and the 1720s. Such changes included the spread of sugar cultivation from Barbados to Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, the expansion of trade with Spanish America, particularly after the *Asiento* was secured in 1713, the increasing displacement of indentured by slave labour in the mainland tobacco colonies, and the growth of plantation production of rice in South Carolina.<sup>55</sup> Developments such as these were undoubtedly central to the general re-direction of slave imports into British America in the early eighteenth century. The pattern of their slave sales suggests, however, that Bristol merchants were perhaps more alert than most to the opportunities created by changing market conditions for slaves at this time. An analysis of Bristol's trade with Barbados, for instance, indicates that the port's merchants were quick to recognise the opportunity arising from Britain's capture of the *Asiento* and the South Sea Company's establishment in 1713 of a factor at the island to purchase slaves for reshipment to Spanish America.<sup>56</sup> Thus over 40 per cent of the cargoes of slaves sold by Bristol vessels at Barbados between 1698 and 1729 were delivered to the island during the five years after 1713 when the Company's factor seems to have been most active. As a result, Bristol's share of the island's slave imports rose from less than 10 per cent before 1713 to over 40 per cent in 1713–17.<sup>57</sup> Furthermore, with the exception of Antigua and St Kitts, Bristol's share of the most rapidly growing markets for slaves in British America increased sharply during the thirty years before 1729. Bristol's share of Virginia's slave imports, for instance, rose from less than a quarter before 1718 to almost two-thirds between 1718 and 1727.<sup>58</sup> A similar increase occurred in the port's share of Jamaica's import of slaves, many of whom were usually re-exported later to Spanish America. Thus Bristol's con-

<sup>55</sup> These developments may be traced in R.S. Dunn, *Sugar and Slaves: the Rise of the Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624–1713*, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1972; R.B. Sheridan, *Sugar and Slavery: An Economic History of the British West Indies, 1623–1775*, Baltimore, 1973; C.A. Palmer, *Human Cargoes: the British Slave Trade to Spanish America, 1700–1739*, Urbana, Illinois, 1981; Russell Menard, 'From Servants to Slaves: the Transformation of the Chesapeake Labor System', *Southern Studies*, XVI, 1977, pp. 355–390; D.C. Littlefield, *Rice and Slaves: Ethnicity and the Slave Trade in Colonial South Carolina*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1981.

<sup>56</sup> Palmer, *Human Cargoes*, *op. cit.*, p. 59. Palmer notes that the Company abandoned the factory at Barbados around 1719, concentrating its business at Jamaica.

<sup>57</sup> P.R.O. CO 33/15.

<sup>58</sup> P.R.O. CO 5/1316, 15i, 15ii; CO 5/1320, R3, R55.

tribution to Jamaica's imports grew from under 30 per cent before 1715 to 68 per cent in 1728–30.<sup>59</sup> Greater than its share of the total British slave trade in the 1720s, Bristol's considerable contribution to the slave imports of Virginia and Jamaica in the third decade of the eighteenth century was perhaps the clearest indicator of the marketing enterprise in the New World shown by Bristol merchants before 1730.

A period of substantial expansion of Bristol's trade to Africa, the thirty years after 1698 saw the Severn port emerge as a powerful rival to London for the dominance of the British slave trade. Bristol's challenge to London was built primarily around a core of some 20 or so merchants who organised the majority of the port's slaving voyages in this period. Drawn predominantly from relatively orthodox commercial backgrounds, these men demonstrated, nevertheless, initiative and enterprise in both the West African and American spheres of the trade, and were assisted in their promotion of Bristol's interest in slaving by personal wealth as well as networks of family and other connections stretching from Bristol to London and the ports of various slave plantation societies.<sup>60</sup> Bristol's emergence as a slave port before 1730 was not, however, a story of unqualified success. Status and personal connections, whether inherited or acquired, could not prevent some merchants from suffering bankruptcy as a result of their slaving activities, the most notable casualty before 1730 being Noblet Ruddock.<sup>61</sup> Nor were they able to ensure that Bristol's advancement as a slave port would remain unchallenged. Throughout the 1720s London merchants continued to control the slave trades of some Caribbean islands, notably Antigua and St Kitts, allowing Bristol merchants to take only a small share of their markets for slaves.<sup>62</sup> At the same time, clearances of ships from Liverpool to Africa rose significantly, reaching 15 or more a year by 1730.<sup>63</sup> Even as they achieved ascendancy in British slaving, therefore, Bristol merchants must surely have appreciated that the slave trade was likely to remain a highly competitive and uncertain business.

<sup>59</sup> P.R.O. CO 142/13–15.

<sup>60</sup> Robert Henvill, for instance, was responsible either on his own or in partnership with Nathaniel Webb for the sale of several cargoes of slaves delivered to Montserrat and St Kitts in the 1720s by vessels belonging to Richard Henvill & Co. See voyage accounts 1724/16, 1724/27, and 1725/36.

<sup>61</sup> Lists of bankrupts are to be found in Minchinton (ed.), *Trade, op. cit.*, pp. 184–191. After his bankruptcy in December 1726, Ruddock did not abandon his association with the slave trade, for he was a slave factor at Barbados in the early 1730s. P.R.O. CO 33/30.

<sup>62</sup> P.R.O. CO 152/15; CO 152/19.

<sup>63</sup> *Liverpool and Slavery*, by a genuine 'Dicky Sam', Liverpool, 1884, p. 137.

## NOTE ON TRANSCRIPTION

No effort has been made to standardise names, whether of people or ships, in this volume. Names are reproduced as far as possible as they appear in the sources used. Where the spelling of names associated with a particular voyage differs from one source to another, I have generally preferred the spelling in the Port Books to that given in other sources. Entries included without clear documentary evidence to support them are contained in square brackets, while doubts about the accuracy of any information given are signified by (?).

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used in the listing of sources of information about voyages:

CO	Colonial Office papers, Public Record Office
Damer Powell	J.W. Damer Powell, <i>Bristol Privateers and Ships of War</i> , Bristol, 1930.
Donnan	Elizabeth Donnan (ed.), <i>Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America</i> , 4 volumes, Washington, D.C., 1930–35
E190	Exchequer K.R. Port Books, Public Record Office
SMV	Society of Merchant Venturers





# BRISTOL, AFRICA AND THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SLAVE TRADE TO AMERICA

VOL. 1 THE YEARS OF EXPANSION 1698–1729

## BEGINNING

1698/1

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 2 guns    | (8)                   |
| (2)                    | (9)                   |
| (3) England            | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4) 30 December 1697   | (11) 13 February 1699 |
| (5) William Levercombe | (12)                  |
| (6) Stephen Baker      | (13)                  |
| (7) 18 January         | (14) 30 June 1699     |
- Bound initially for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1157/1; E190/1156/3; CO 142/13, part 2

## BETTY OF EXON

1698/2

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 4 guns    | (8) Guinea                |
| (2) 14 men at Barbados | (9)                       |
| (3) Plantation         | (10) Barbados             |
| (4)                    | (11) 15 November 1698     |
| (5) Charles Ellard     | (12) 97                   |
| (6) John Ellard        | (13) 6 April 1699         |
| (7) 10 February        | (14) Returned to Plymouth |
- Of Exeter, bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1157/1; CO 33/13, f.37; CO 28/11, 23ii

## BEGINNING

1699/1

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                | (8) Guinea           |
| (2)                | (9)                  |
| (3)                | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                | (11)                 |
| (5) Humphry Howard | (12)                 |
| (6) Nathaniel Kile | (13)                 |
| (7) 9 November     | (14) 5 February 1701 |

*Sources:* E190/1156/1; E190/1159/2

**VICTORY****1699/2**

- |     |                   |      |
|-----|-------------------|------|
| (1) | 150 tons; 10 guns | (8)  |
| (2) |                   | (9)  |
| (3) | Foreign           | (10) |
| (4) |                   | (11) |
| (5) | John Covant       | (12) |
| (6) | Richard Gotley    | (13) |
| (7) | 26 October        | (14) |

Previous voyage to Jamaica. Bound outwards for Angola.

*Sources:* E190/1156/1; E190/1156/3; CO 142/13, part 2

**WAKEING LYON****1699/3**

- |     |                   |      |                 |
|-----|-------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) |                   | (8)  | Guinea          |
| (2) |                   | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                   | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4) |                   | (11) |                 |
| (5) | Edward Foye       | (12) |                 |
| (6) | Edward Foye & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 15 December       | (14) | 5 February 1701 |

*Sources:* E190/1156/1; E190/1159/2

**DISPATCH****1700/1**

- |     |                |      |                |
|-----|----------------|------|----------------|
| (1) |                | (8)  | Guinea         |
| (2) |                | (9)  |                |
| (3) |                | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                | (11) |                |
| (5) | Robert Addison | (12) |                |
| (6) | Francis Rogers | (13) |                |
| (7) | 19 October     | (14) | 6 October 1701 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 188 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1158/1; E190/1159/2

**ELIZABETH GALLY****1700/2**

- |     |                   |      |
|-----|-------------------|------|
| (1) |                   | (8)  |
| (2) |                   | (9)  |
| (3) |                   | (10) |
| (4) |                   | (11) |
| (5) | William Levercome | (12) |
| (6) | John Parmenter    | (13) |
| (7) | 8 February        | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Guinea.

*Sources:* E190/1158/1

**EXCHANGE****1700/3**

- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| (1)                    | (8)  |
| (2)                    | (9)  |
| (3) England            | (10) |
| (4)                    | (11) |
| (5) Nicholas Burroughs | (12) |
| (6) Thomas Cole        | (13) |
| (7) 8 February         | (14) |

Previous voyage to Hamburg and Denmark. Bound outwards for Guinea.

*Sources:* E190/1158/1; E190/1156/3

**ANNE BRIGANTINE****1701/1**

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns      | (8) Guinea          |
| (2)                      | (9)                 |
| (3) England              | (10) Barbados       |
| (4)                      | (11) 1 January 1702 |
| (5) Charles Norris       | (12) 139            |
| (6) Robert Edwards & Co. | (13) 16 April 1702  |
| (7) 17 June              | (14) 16 July 1702   |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 tons 12 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1159/2; E190/1160/2; CO 28/11, 23ii; CO 33/13

**EARLE GALLY****1701/2**

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (1)                | (8) Guinea   |
| (2)                | (9)          |
| (3)                | (10) Jamaica |
| (4)                | (11)         |
| (5) Humphry Howard | (12)         |
| (6) Joseph Earle   | (13)         |
| (7) 10 July        | (14)         |

The vessel was pressed into Royal service at Jamaica and its load of over 10 tons 1 cwt of redwood was shipped to Bristol in the *Port Royal*, Thomas Elbridge, arriving in Bristol on 19 October 1702.

*Sources:* E190/1159/2; E190/1160/2

**EXPECTATION****1701/3**

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)                    | (8) Guinea                        |
| (2)                    | (9)                               |
| (3)                    | (10) Barbados/Virginia            |
| (4)                    | (11) 27 December 1701 at Virginia |
| (5) William Levercombe | (12) 67 at Virginia               |
| (6) Francis Rogers     | (13)                              |
| (7) 19 February        | (14) 23 September 1702            |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 1 ton 2 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1159/2; E190/1160/2; CO 5/1316, 15i, p. 57

**HUMPHRY GALLY****1701/4**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                    | (8) Guinea            |
| (2)                    | (9)                   |
| (3)                    | (10) Antigua          |
| (4)                    | (11) 27 May 1702      |
| (5) John Owen          | (12) 196              |
| (6) Joseph Smith & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 9 August           | (14) 23 December 1702 |

*Sources:* E190/1159/2; E190/1160/2; CO 152/7, 64i

**ANNE BRIGANTINE****1702/1**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                      | (8) Guinea            |
| (2)                      | (9)                   |
| (3)                      | (10) Virginia         |
| (4)                      | (11) 1 September 1703 |
| (5) Humphry Howard       | (12) 64               |
| (6) Robert Edwards & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 23 December          | (14)                  |

*Sources:* E190/1160/3; CO 5/1316, 15ii, p. 52

**COWSLIP BRIGANTINE****1702/2**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns     | (8) Guinea           |
| (2)                     | (9)                  |
| (3) England             | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                     | (11)                 |
| (5) Abraham Darricott   | (12)                 |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) 11 January 1704 |
| (7) 17 December         | (14)                 |

*Sources:* E190/1160/3; CO 142/13, part 2

**HAPPY RETURNE****1702/3**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 8 guns | (8) Annamaboe      |
| (2)                 | (9)                |
| (3) Plantation      | (10) Jamaica       |
| (4)                 | (11)               |
| (5) John Normanton  | (12)               |
| (6) Joseph Way      | (13) 10 April 1704 |
| (7) 8 August        | (14)               |
| Of London.          |                    |

*Sources:* E190/1160/3; CO 142/13, part 2; Donnan, II, 9, 12

**AFRICAN GALLY****1705/1**

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (1)              | (8)                    |
| (2)              | (9)                    |
| (3)              | (10) Virginia          |
| (4)              | (11) 24 September 1706 |
| (5) Francis Bond | (12) 196               |
| (6)              | (13)                   |
| (7)              | (14)                   |

*Sources:* CO 5/1316, 15ii, p. 52

**WAKEING LYON****1705/2**

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                | (8)                    |
| (2)                | (9)                    |
| (3)                | (10) Virginia          |
| (4)                | (11) 18 September 1706 |
| (5) Arnold Wimtell | (12) 154               |
| (6)                | (13)                   |
| (7)                | (14)                   |

*Sources:* CO 5/1316, 15ii, p. 52

**BERKELEY GALLY****1706/1**

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1)  | (8) Guinea            |
| (2)  | (9)                   |
| (3)  | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4)  | (11)                  |
| (5) Henry Westover (William Kenah)                                   | (12)                  |
| (6) Simon Mason & Co.  | (13)                  |
| (7) 22 October   | (14) 5 September 1707 |
| The vessel's imports into Bristol included 297 lbs of Guinea grains. |                       |

*Sources:* E190/1160/5; E190/1162/2

**COLSTON GALLY****1706/2**

- |     |      |                        |
|-----|------|------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                        |
| (2) | (9)  |                        |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica                |
| (4) | (11) |                        |
| (5) | (12) | William Kenah          |
| (6) | (13) | Francis Rogers & Co.   |
| (7) | (14) | 14 October 9 June 1707 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 1,232 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1160/5; E190/1162/2**HAPPY RETURN****1706/3**

- |     |      |                         |
|-----|------|-------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                         |
| (2) | (9)  |                         |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica                 |
| (4) | (11) |                         |
| (5) | (12) | Richard Rowe (John Nor- |
|     | (13) | manton)                 |
| (6) | (14) | Joseph Way 13 May 1707  |
| (7) |      | 19 June                 |

*Sources:* E190/1160/5; E190/1162/2**HAPPY RETURNE****1706/4**

- |     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| (1) | (8)  |              |
| (2) | (9)  |              |
| (3) | (10) |              |
| (4) | (11) |              |
| (5) | (12) | Jesper Forde |
| (6) | (13) | Joseph Way   |
| (7) | (14) | 3 October    |
- Bound outwards for Guinea.

*Sources:* E190/1160/5**THOMPSON SLOOP****1706/5**

- |     |      |                  |
|-----|------|------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | (10) |                  |
| (4) | (11) |                  |
| (5) | (12) | Richard Barcroft |
| (6) | (13) | Abraham Berkin   |
| (7) | (14) | 25 October       |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1160/5

**UNION GALLY****1706/6**

- |                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |
| (2)                        | (9)  |
| (3)                        | (10) |
| (4)                        | (11) |
| (5) Phillip Summers        | (12) |
| (6) William Franklyn & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 7 December             | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1160/5**BROUGHTON GALLY****1707/1**

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) 150 (100) tons        | (8)                     |
| (2)                       | (9)                     |
| (3)                       | (10)                    |
| (4)                       | (11)                    |
| (5) Daniel Thomas         | (12)                    |
| (6) Royal African Company | (13)                    |
| (7) 3 September           | (14) Returned to London |
- Bound outwards for Guinea. John Yeamans was the agent for the Royal African Company at Bristol. The vessel was entered out at London for Africa on 6 October 1708 and eventually cleared for the coast as a Company ship for gold and ivory on 2 May 1709.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; CO 388/11, I4; CO 388/12, K53**COLSTON GALLY****1707/2**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                      | (8) Agga              |
| (2)                      | (9)                   |
| (3)                      | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4)                      | (11) January 1708 (?) |
| (5) Thomas Martin        | (12) 216 (206)        |
| (6) Francis Rogers & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 24 July              | (14) 20 May 1708      |
- Reported to have paid 14 'pieces' for men and 9 for women at the coast.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; E190/1163/4; CO 388/11, I67, I79; Donnan, II, 43

**CONTENT SLOOP****1707/3**

- |                              |      |      |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| (1)                          | (8)  |      |
| (2)                          | (9)  | 150* |
| (3)                          | (10) |      |
| (4)                          | (11) |      |
| (5) William Deveritt (or De- | (12) |      |
| verell)                      | (13) |      |
| (6) Francis Colston          | (14) |      |
| (7) 4 August                 |      |      |
- Intended to deliver its slaves to Jamaica but taken.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; CO 388/11, I67

**DOROTHY****1707/4**

- |                       |      |                |
|-----------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) 250 tons; 18 guns | (8)  |                |
| (2)                   | (9)  |                |
| (3)                   | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4)                   | (11) | By 30 May 1708 |
| (5) Isaac Roberts     | (12) | 425            |
| (6) Simon Mason & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7) 25 June           | (14) | Foundered      |
- Letters of Marque declared in 1703, 1704 and 1706, with owners listed as John Batchelor, George and Simon Mason, Lady Margaret Crumpe, and Hugh Hayward.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; CO 388/11, I67, I78; Damer Powell, p. 94

**DOVER GALLY****1707/5**

- |                    |      |                 |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1)                | (8)  |                 |
| (2)                | (9)  |                 |
| (3)                | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4)                | (11) | By July 1708    |
| (5) James Rudge    | (12) | 186             |
| (6) John Day & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) 12 November    | (14) | 19 October 1708 |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £76.10s.1d on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; E190/1163/4; CO 388/11, I78, I79



**HAPPY RETURN****1707/6**

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1)                | (8) Agga                        |
| (2)                | (9)                             |
| (3)                | (10) Jamaica                    |
| (4)                | (11) By 30 May 1708             |
| (5) John Normanton | (12) 299                        |
| (6) Joseph Way     | (13)                            |
| (7) 23 July        | (14) Taken by 29 September 1708 |

Reported as having paid 14 'pieces' current for men, 9 pieces for women, and 15 for men for his dispatch at the coast.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; CO 388/11, I67, I78; Donnan, II, 43

**HAPPY RETURN  
BRIGANTINE****1707/7**

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                | (8) Agga            |
| (2)                | (9)                 |
| (3)                | (10) Jamaica        |
| (4)                | (11) By 30 May 1708 |
| (5) Francis Morgan | (12) 162            |
| (6) Joseph Way     | (13)                |
| (7) 2 August       | (14) 17 May 1708    |

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; E190/1163/4; CO 388/11, I67; Donnan, II, 43

**PRINCE OF MINDELHEIM****1707/8**

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                    | (8)                     |
| (2)                    | (9)                     |
| (3)                    | (10)                    |
| (4)                    | (11)                    |
| (5) John Gordon        | (12)                    |
| (6) John Goodwin & Co. | (13)                    |
| (7) 24 February        | (14) Returned to London |
- Cleared for next voyage to Africa from London, 26 June 1708.  
Peter Wadding acted as agent for John Goodwin & Co. at Bristol in 1707.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; E190/1163/4; CO 388/11, I78

**QUEEN ANNE GALLY****1707/9**

- |     |      |                    |
|-----|------|--------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                    |
| (2) | (9)  |                    |
| (3) | (10) | Virginia           |
| (4) | (11) |                    |
| (5) | (12) | 90                 |
| (6) | (13) |                    |
| (7) | (14) | Returned to London |
- Cleared for next voyage to Africa from London, 9 February 1708. Peter Wadding acted as agent for John Goodwin & Co. at Bristol in 1707.

*Sources:* E190/1162/1; E190/1163/4; CO 388/11, I78, I79

**STONEDGE GALLY****1707/10**

- |     |      |                 |
|-----|------|-----------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | (10) | Virginia        |
| (4) | (11) |                 |
| (5) | (12) | 158             |
|     | (13) |                 |
| (6) | (14) | 28 January 1708 |
| (7) |      |                 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 9 cwt of red-wood.

*Sources:* E190/1160/5; E190/1162/1; CO 5/1316, 15ii, p. 52

**AMELIA GALLY****1708/1**

- |     |      |       |
|-----|------|-------|
| (1) | (8)  |       |
| (2) | (9)  |       |
| (3) | (10) |       |
| (4) | (11) |       |
| (5) | (12) |       |
| (6) | (13) |       |
| (7) | (14) | Taken |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £260.6s.5d./on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/11, I78; CO 388/15, M157

**BERKLEY GALLY****1708/2**

- |                            |      |               |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |               |
| (2)                        | (9)  | 340*          |
| (3) British                | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)                        | (11) |               |
| (5) Peter Skinner          | (12) | 310           |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 26 June                | (14) | 11 April 1709 |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £106.3s.6d on outward cargo. The vessel was mistakenly reported to have been taken on its outward journey.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; E190/1165/2; CO 388/11, I67, I78; CO 388/12, K54

**COLSTON GALLY****1708/3**

- |                          |      |      |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| (1)                      | (8)  |      |
| (2)                      | (9)  | 240* |
| (3)                      | (10) |      |
| (4)                      | (11) |      |
| (5) Stanley Harrison     | (12) |      |
| (6) Francis Rogers & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) 25 June              | (14) |      |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £101.0s.5d. on outward cargo. It was expected that the vessel would deliver its slaves to Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/11, I67, I78

**EXPEDITION GALLY****1708/4**

- |                                |      |               |
|--------------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                            | (8)  |               |
| (2)                            | (9)  |               |
| (3)                            | (10) |               |
| (4)                            | (11) |               |
| (5) Thomas Costin (or Collins) | (12) |               |
|                                | (13) |               |
| (6) Joseph Way                 | (14) | 13 April 1709 |
| (7) 29 July                    |      |               |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £165.7s.3d. on outward cargo. Returned to Bristol directly from Africa with some 1¾ cwt of redwood and almost 65 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; E190/1165/2; CO 388/11, I78

**HAPPY RETURN****1708/5**

- |                    |      |              |
|--------------------|------|--------------|
| (1)                | (8)  |              |
| (2)                | (9)  |              |
| (3)                | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                | (11) |              |
| (5) Francis Morgan | (12) | 160          |
| (6) Joseph Way     | (13) |              |
| (7) 23 July        | (14) | 25 June 1709 |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £74.2s.3d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; E190/1165/2; CO 388/11, I78; CO 388/12, K54

**JOSEPH GALLY****1708/6**

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 130 tons; 10 guns              | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 30 outwards                    | (9)                    |
| (3)                                | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                                | (11) 5 September 1709  |
| (5) Robert (or Richard) Mullington | (12) 280               |
| (6) William Franklyn & Co.         | (13) 14 January 1710   |
| (7) 5 March                        | (14)                   |

Letters of Marque declared 12 January 1708, with owners listed as Jacob Elton, Thomas Smith and Joseph Gotley. Paid 10 per cent duty of £116.7s.4d. on outward cargo, including cargo for the *Union*. No record of the latter vessel at Bristol in 1708 has been found but the *Union Sloop*, John Toms, entered Jamaica from the Spanish coast with 17 returned slaves on 31 May 1709. From Jamaica it sailed to Carolina and thence to Bristol where it took on cargo for Africa in November and December 1709 (see 1709/11). The *Joseph Gally* itself was reported to have been taken and ransomed on its outward voyage.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/11, I67, I78; CO 142/14; Damer Powell, p. 97

**KENT SLOOP****1708/7**

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)               | (8)                           |
| (2)               | (9) 150*                      |
| (3)               | (10) Kingston, Jamaica        |
| (4)               | (11)                          |
| (5) Daniel Powell | (12) 156                      |
| (6) Charles Kent  | (13) 30 June 1709             |
| (7) 25 June       | (14) Returned to Pennsylvania |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £72.9s.6d. on outward cargo. Abraham Berkin acted as agent for Charles Kent in Bristol. Some of the *Kent's* slaves were evidently shipped to Spanish America for the vessel was listed as entering Jamaica from the Spanish coast with 30 slaves on 31 May 1709.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/11, I67, I78; CO 388/12, K54; CO 142/14

**STONEDGE GALLY****1708/8**

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) 140 tons; 8 guns | (8)                                 |
| (2) 30 outwards      | (9) 250*                            |
| (3)                  | (10)                                |
| (4)                  | (11)                                |
| (5) Samuel King      | (12)                                |
| (6) Hugh Hayward     | (13)                                |
| (7) 4 December       | (14) Taken with 240 slaves on board |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £129.18s.11d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/12, K53, K54; CO 388/13, L86; Damer Powell, p. 101

**WHETSTONE GALLY****1708/9**

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 130 tons; 16 guns     | (8)                      |
| (2)                       | (9) 270*                 |
| (3)                       | (10)                     |
| (4)                       | (11)                     |
| (5) Thomas Robbins        | (12)                     |
| (6) Lewis Casamajor & Co. | (13)                     |
| (7) 3 February            | (14) Taken outward bound |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £101.13s.7d. on outward cargo. The vessel intended to deliver its slaves to Jamaica. Letters of Marque declared in February 1707 when the owners were listed as Woodes Rogers, John Fry, Stephen Baker, and Lewis Casamajor.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/11, I67, I78; Damer Powell, p. 102

**WILLIAM****1708/10**

- |     |      |                  |
|-----|------|------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | (9)  | 160*             |
| (3) | (10) |                  |
| (4) | (11) |                  |
| (5) | (12) | John Collingwood |
| (6) | (13) | Francis Rogers   |
| (7) | (14) | 23 June Taken    |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £58.13s.5d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1164/2; CO 388/11, I67, I78; CO 388/12, K54

**BERKLEY GALLY****1709/1**

- |     |      |                        |                     |
|-----|------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 130 tons; 10 guns      | Guinea              |
| (2) | (9)  | 25 outwards            | 340*                |
| (3) | (10) |                        | Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) |                        | 10 January 1710     |
| (5) | (12) | Peter Skinner (Edmund  | 350 (355)           |
|     | (13) | Saunders)              | 8 March 1710        |
| (6) | (14) | Robert Tunbridge & Co. | 29 April 1710       |
| (7) |      | 12 July                |                     |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £137.8s.2d. on outward cargo. Letters of Marque were declared on 23 June 1709 when the vessel's owners were listed as Robert Berkeley, John Webley, Francis Coulston, Isaac Crumpe, and Robert Tunbridge. The vessel's slaves were intended to be delivered to Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 50 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1167/1; E190/1166/3; CO 388/12, K53; CO 388/13, L86; CO 142/14; Damer Powell, p. 92

**CHARLES GALLY****1709/2**

- |     |      |                            |
|-----|------|----------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | Guinea                     |
| (2) | (9)  | 300*                       |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica          |
| (4) | (11) | 28 January 1710            |
| (5) | (12) | Samuel Barlow 218 (220)    |
| (6) | (13) | Charles Kent & Co.         |
| (7) | (14) | 13 July Returned to London |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £111.18s.4½d. on outward cargo. The vessel's slaves were intended to be delivered to Jamaica. Abraham Berkin acted as Kent's agent in Bristol. The *Charles Gally* entered out for its next voyage to Africa at London, 29 July 1710.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; CO 388/12, K53; CO 388/13, L86, L87; CO 142/14

**DORSET BRIGANTINE****1709/3**

- |     |      |             |
|-----|------|-------------|
| (1) | (8)  |             |
| (2) | (9)  | 180*        |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica (?) |
| (4) | (11) |             |
| (5) | (12) | 180 (?)     |
|     | (13) |             |
| (6) | (14) | Taken       |
| (7) |      |             |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £137.10s.6d. on outward cargo. It was intended to purchase slaves at Whydah for delivery to the Spanish West Indies. Reported by John Hayes to have been seized by a French man of war off Sierra Leone on 5 June 1709. There are also reports, however, of the *Dorset* delivering 180 slaves to Jamaica before Michaelmas 1709 but these reports are not confirmed by the Naval Office Lists.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; CO 388/12, K53, K54; CO 388/13, L88; CO 388/15, M157; CO 142/14

**DOVER GALLY****1709/4**

- |     |      |                     |
|-----|------|---------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | Guinea              |
| (2) | (9)  | 200*                |
| (3) | (10) | Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) | 7 July 1709         |
| (5) | (12) | 190                 |
|     | (13) | 23 July 1709        |
| (6) | (14) | 22 September 1709   |
| (7) |      |                     |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £88.19s.0d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1165/2; CO 388/12, K53, K54; CO 142/14

**EXPEDITION GALLY****1709/5**

- |     |      |                   |
|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) | 30 January 1710   |
| (5) | (12) | 145               |
| (6) | (13) | 4 March 1710      |
| (7) | (14) | 2 June 1710       |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £162.4s.2d. on outward cargo. The vessel cleared from Bristol with the intention of purchasing gold and ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1166/3; CO 388/12, K53; CO 142/14

**HAPPY RETURN****1709/6**

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| (1) 80 tons        | (8)        |
| (2)                | (9) 180*   |
| (3)                | (10)       |
| (4)                | (11)       |
| (5) Francis Morgan | (12)       |
| (6) Joseph Way     | (13)       |
| (7) 15 October     | (14) Taken |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £73.5s.11d. on outward cargo. The vessel's slaves were intended to be delivered to Jamaica. Taken by *L'Amazone* and *Le Léopard* at Sestre, 29 December 1709, and dispatched 14 January 1710 from Cape Lahou with 110 slaves for Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157; Jean Mettas, *Répertoire des Expéditions Négrières Françaises au XVIII Siècle: Nantes*, ed. Serge Daget (Paris, 1978), pp. 5, 7

**HENVILL GALLY****1709/7**

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1)                       | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                       | (9) 400*                 |
| (3)                       | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                       | (11) 7 October 1710      |
| (5) Joseph Martin         | (12) 186 (196)           |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) 5 December 1710     |
| (7) 9 November            | (14) 16 February 1711    |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £189.11s.9d. on outward cargo. The vessel's slaves were intended to be delivered to Jamaica. The *Henvill's* imports into Bristol included 7 cwt of bees wax and over 15½ tons of redwood, though its return cargo from Jamaica to Bristol was said to include 21 tons of camwood.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; E190/1168/3; CO 388/12, K53; CO 388/13, L86; CO 142/14



**JOSEPH AND THOMAS****1709/8**

- |     |      |          |
|-----|------|----------|
| (1) | (8)  |          |
| (2) | (9)  | 350*     |
| (3) | (10) | Barbados |
| (4) | (11) |          |
| (5) | (12) | 170      |
| (6) | (13) |          |
| (7) | (14) | Taken    |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £155.19s.9d. on outward cargo. The vessel was originally intended to deliver its slaves to Jamaica. Taken by *Le Brillant* on 1 January 1710 when bound for Cape Coast. Dispatched from Juda (Whydah) 15 February 1710 with 200 slaves, but retaken by an English vessel close to Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; CO 388/12, K53; CO 388/13, L86; CO 388/15, M157; Jean Mettas, *Répertoire des Expéditions Négrières Françaises au XVIII Siècle: Nantes*, ed. Serge Daget (Paris, 1978), p. 6

**LEOPARD GALLY****1709/9**

- |     |      |                |
|-----|------|----------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                |
| (2) | (9)  | 200*           |
| (3) | (10) | Virginia       |
| (4) | (11) |                |
| (5) | (12) | 201            |
| (6) | (13) |                |
| (7) | (14) | 2 January 1711 |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £72.4s.11d. on outward cargo. The vessel's slaves were intended for delivery to Virginia. The *Leopard* was mistakenly reported to have been taken in 1709–10. Its imports into Bristol included 10 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; E190/1168/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**MARTHA BRIGANTINE****1709/10**

- |     |      |                   |
|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | (9)  | 200*              |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) | 22 September 1710 |
| (5) | (12) | 148               |
| (6) | (13) | 7 October 1710    |
| (7) | (14) | Taken             |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £81.13s.0d. on outward cargo. Edward Curtis acted as agent for Isaac Millner at Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157; CO 142/14

**UNION SLOOP****1709/11**

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                       | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                       | (9) 140*               |
| (3)                       | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                       | (11) 13 June 1710      |
| (5) John Toms             | (12) 113 (118)         |
| (6) Christopher Stevenson | (13) 21 July 1710      |
| (7) 31 December           | (14) 24 November 1710  |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £38.7s.9d. on outward cargo. The vessel's slaves were intended for delivery to Jamaica. The *Union* was mistakenly reported to have been taken in 1709–10. James Hilhouse acted as agent for Christopher Stevenson in Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157; CO 142/14

**AFRICA GALLY****1710/1**

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (1)                          | (8)       |
| (2)                          | (9) 350*  |
| (3)                          | (10)      |
| (4)                          | (11)      |
| (5) William Ames             | (12)      |
| (6) Laurence Hollister & Co. | (13)      |
| (7) 5 July                   | (14) Lost |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £161.2s.4d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**ANN BRIGANTINE****1710/2**

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                       | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                       | (9) 200*               |
| (3)                       | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                       | (11) 7 March 1711      |
| (5) Samuel King           | (12) 194               |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) 31 March 1711     |
| (7) 14 September          | (14) 25 June 1711      |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £111.10s.4d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; E190/1168/3; E190/1169/1; CO 388/13, L87; CO 142/14

**ANNE AND DOROTHY****1710/3**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                        | (9)                    |
| (3)                        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                        | (11) 21 May 1711       |
| (5) Thomas Boyer (Samuel   | (12) 126               |
| Wooster)                   | (13) 28 July 1711      |
| (6) Christopher Devonsheir | (14)                   |
| (7) 15 December            |                        |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £45.2s.11d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £875.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**BERKLEY GALLY****1710/4**

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1)                        | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                        | (9) 350*                 |
| (3)                        | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                        | (11) 25 November 1710    |
| (5) Peter Skinner          | (12) 370                 |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) 18 January 1711     |
| (7) 20 June                | (14) 7 March 1711        |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £175.6s.3d. on outward cargo. The vessel's slaves were intended for delivery to Jamaica. Its imports into Jamaica included 2 tons of 'malageto' [malaguetta pepper].

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; E190/1168/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 142/14

**BRIDGWATER****1710/5**

- |                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| (1)                           | (8)      |
| (2)                           | (9) 350* |
| (3)                           | (10)     |
| (4)                           | (11)     |
| (5) Robert Harris (or Morris) | (12)     |
| (6) Charles Nickolls          | (13)     |
| (7) 24 October                | (14)     |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £92.8s.5d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £1400.

*Sources:* E190/1166/3; E190/1167/2; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M148

**DOVER GALLY****1710/6**

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                               | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                               | (9) 250*               |
| (3)                               | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                               | (11) 25 August 1710    |
| (5) John Atkinson (William Kenah) | (12) 245               |
| (6) John Day & Co.                | (13) 2 October 1710    |
| (7) 11 January                    | (14) 27 November 1710  |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £112.12s.9d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 142/14

**ELIZABETH AND SARAH****1710/7**

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| (1)                | (8)      |
| (2)                | (9) 170* |
| (3)                | (10)     |
| (4)                | (11)     |
| (5) Benjamin Barry | (12)     |
| (6) John Day & Co. | (13)     |
| (7) 27 June        | (14)     |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £67.1s.7d. on outward cargo. The vessel was intending to purchase slaves for delivery to Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87

**EXPEDITION GALLY****1710/8**

- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (1)               | (8)       |
| (2)               | (9) 180*  |
| (3)               | (10)      |
| (4)               | (11)      |
| (5) Thomas Costin | (12)      |
| (6) Joseph Way    | (13)      |
| (7) 6 September   | (14) Lost |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £84.4s.3d. on outward cargo. The vessel was intending to purchase slaves for delivery to Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**INDIAN KING****1710/9**

- |     |                    |      |      |
|-----|--------------------|------|------|
| (1) | 200 tons; 10 guns  | (8)  |      |
| (2) | 45 outwards        | (9)  | 350* |
| (3) |                    | (10) |      |
| (4) |                    | (11) |      |
| (5) | Samuel King        | (12) |      |
| (6) | Hugh Hayward & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) | 4 January          | (14) | Lost |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £138.18s.7d. on outward cargo. Letters of Marque were declared on 20 December 1709, when the owners were listed as Hugh Hayward and George Mason.

*Sources:* E190/1165/4; E190/1167/1; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157; Damer Powell, p. 96

**MARTHA BRIGANTINE****1710/10**

- |     |                  |      |      |
|-----|------------------|------|------|
| (1) |                  | (8)  |      |
| (2) |                  | (9)  | 180* |
| (3) |                  | (10) |      |
| (4) |                  | (11) |      |
| (5) | William Courtney | (12) |      |
| (6) | Joseph Way       | (13) |      |
| (7) | 19 September     | (14) | Lost |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £84.18s.4d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**MARY SLOOP****1710/11**

- |     |                    |      |      |
|-----|--------------------|------|------|
| (1) |                    | (8)  |      |
| (2) |                    | (9)  | 100* |
| (3) |                    | (10) |      |
| (4) |                    | (11) |      |
| (5) | Isaac Roberts      | (12) |      |
| (6) | George Mason & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) | 26 September       | (14) | Lost |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £59.5s.10d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**MERMAID GALLY****1710/12**

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (1)            | (8) Guinea              |
| (2)            | (9) 270*                |
| (3)            | (10) Kingston, Jamaica  |
| (4)            | (11) 22 January 1711    |
| (5) John Glynn | (12) 200                |
| (6) Joseph Way | (13) 28 February 1711   |
| (7) 3 June     | (14) Returned to London |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £112.0s.5d. on outward cargo. It was intended to purchase slaves for delivery to Jamaica. It is possible that the *Mermaid* was lost on her home run.

Sources: E190/1167/2; CO 388/13, L87; CO 142/14

**NEPTUNE SLOOP****1710/13**

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)               | (8)                           |
| (2)               | (9) 180*                      |
| (3)               | (10) Kingston, Jamaica        |
| (4)               | (11) 27 April 1711            |
| (5) George Little | (12) 198 at Jamaica           |
| (6) Joseph Way    | (13) 2 June 1711              |
| (7) 20 October    | (14) Returned to Pennsylvania |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £102.7s.5d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £900. The *Neptune* carried 50 slaves to Pennsylvania. Of the 10 per cent duty, £37.17s.6d. was reimbursed 'for ship lost'.

Sources: E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157; CO 142/14

**PELLICAN GALLY****1710/14**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| (1)                                      | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                                      | (9)                    |
| (3) British                              | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                                      | (11) 28 June 1711      |
| (5) Francis Poskins (Richard Mullington) | (12) 240               |
| (6) Jacob Elton & Co.                    | (13) 18 August 1711    |
| (7) 9 December                           | (14) 25 October 1711   |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £93.7s.8½d. on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £1050. The master was also named as Richard Johns by one source.

Sources: E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; E190/1168/3; E190/1169/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**UNION GALLY****1710/15**

- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| (1)                       | (8)       |
| (2)                       | (9)       |
| (3)                       | (10)      |
| (4)                       | (11)      |
| (5) John Sadler           | (12)      |
| (6) John Burr ridge & Co. | (13)      |
| (7) 30 March              | (14) Lost |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £61.8s.9d. on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Samuel Shawe acted as agent for John Burr ridge in Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**WAY GALLY****1710/16**

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| (1)             | (8)       |
| (2)             | (9) 240*  |
| (3)             | (10)      |
| (4)             | (11)      |
| (5)             | (12)      |
| (6) Joseph Way  | (13)      |
| (7) 6 September | (14) Lost |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £99.13s.0d. on outward cargo.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; CO 388/13, L87; CO 388/15, M157

**WILLIAM AND ORIAN****1710/17**

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1)                                    | (8)  |
| (2)                                    | (9)  |
| (3)                                    | (10) |
| (4)                                    | (11) |
| (5) William Deverell (or De-<br>verat) | (12) |
| (6) Hugh Hayward                       | (13) |
| (7) 14 December                        | (14) |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £49.5s.8½d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £800.

*Sources:* E190/1167/2; E190/1166/3; CO 388/15, M148

**ANN BRIGANTINE****1711/1**

- |                                  |      |                  |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 6 guns              | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                              | (9)  |                  |
| (3) Plantation                   | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4)                              | (11) | 25 February 1712 |
| (5) Samuel King (William Prince) | (12) | 248              |
|                                  | (13) | 8 April 1712     |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.        | (14) | 9 July 1712      |
| (7) 4 August                     |      |                  |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £124.9s.1½d. on outward cargo intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £1200.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 33/15

**BERKLEY GALLY****1711/2**

- |                                     |      |                   |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 14 guns               | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2)                                 | (9)  |                   |
| (3) English                         | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                                 | (11) | 8 November 1711   |
| (5) Peter Skinner (Edmund Saunders) | (12) | 330               |
|                                     | (13) | 1 December 1711   |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co.          | (14) | 29 January 1712   |
| (7) 24 April                        |      |                   |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £210.11s.7d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £2200. Peter Skinner was master of the ship on its departure from and return to Bristol, but Edmund Saunders was named as master in Jamaica. It is possible that Saunders acted as supercargo.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**DOVER GALLY (1)****1711/3**

- |                     |      |                 |
|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |                 |
| (2)                 | (9)  |                 |
| (3)                 | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4)                 | (11) |                 |
| (5) George McKenzie | (12) |                 |
| (6) John Day & Co.  | (13) |                 |
| (7) 27 January      | (14) | 12 October 1711 |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £134.15s.7½d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £1800. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 647 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1168/3; E190/1169/1; CO 388/15, M148



**DOVER GALLY (2)****1711/4**

- |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 10 guns                | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                                 | (9)                      |
| (3) British                         | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                                 | (11) 29 May 1712         |
| (5) George McKenzie (William Kenah) | (12) 268                 |
| (6) James Day & Co.                 | (13) 17 June 1712        |
| (7) 20 November                     | (14) 6 August 1712       |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £163.6s.8½d. on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £1650. George McKenzie was master of the ship on its departure from and return to Bristol, but William Kenah was named master in Jamaica. It is possible that Kenah acted as supercargo. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 314 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**FAME SLOOP****1711/5**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 45 tons; 4 guns      | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                      | (9)                    |
| (3) English              | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                      | (11) 4 October 1711    |
| (5) John Cann            | (12) 113               |
| (6) Francis Rogers & Co. | (13) 13 October 1711   |
| (7) 2 March              | (14) 9 January 1712    |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £59.6s.9d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £850.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**JASON GALLY****1711/6**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 16 guns    | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 40 outwards          | (9)                    |
| (3) English              | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                      | (11) 11 December 1711  |
| (5) Richard (or William) | (12) 278               |
| Cooke                    | (13) 17 January 1712   |
| (6) John Becher & Co.    | (14) 19 April 1712     |
| (7) 19 May               |                        |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £178 on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £2600. Letters of Marque were declared on 10 May 1711, when the owners were listed as Michael White, John Jones, Abraham Elton, Philip Harris, and John Easy.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14; Damer Powell, p. 97

**PETERBOROUGH  
FRIGATE****1711/7**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 (200) tons; 14 (16) | (8)                    |
| guns                        | (9)                    |
| (2) 36 outwards             | (10) Barbados          |
| (3) British                 | (11) 10 September 1711 |
| (4)                         | (12) 330               |
| (5) Jeremiah James          | (13) 27 October 1711   |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.   | (14) 14 January 1712   |
| (7) 10 April                |                        |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £163.15s.11d on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £2300. Letters of Marque were declared on 31 March 1711, when Joseph Martin was named as master and the owners were listed as Francis Rogers, John Corsley, and Richard and William Hawsworth. The vessel's imports into Bristol included some 39 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 33/15

**PORTOBELL MERCHANT****1711/8**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 10 guns   | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                    | (9)                    |
| (3) Foreign, made free | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                    | (11) 12 March 1712     |
| (5) Robert Benn        | (12) 240               |
| (6) Edward James & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 9 August           | (14)                   |

Of Jamaica, paid 10 per cent duty of £134.14s.1d. on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £1350. Edward Curtis acted as agent for Edward James in Bristol. The ship may have returned directly to the African coast for it was back in Jamaica with 250 more slaves in June 1713.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**RACHELL SLOOP****1711/9**

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 6 guns  | (8) Guinea              |
| (2)                  | (9)                     |
| (3)                  | (10) Kingston, Jamaica  |
| (4)                  | (11) 26 January 1712    |
| (5) Richard Hilliard | (12) 169                |
| (6) Humphry Morrice  | (13) 8 March 1712       |
| (7) 6 June           | (14) Returned to London |

Of London, paid 10 per cent duty of £72.14s.6d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £900. Lewis Casamajor acted as agent for Morrice in Bristol. The vessel had arrived in Bristol about 20 February 1711 from Guinea with over 20 tons 16 cwt of redwood, 126 cwt of ivory and 10,262 lbs of Guinea grains for the account of Humphry Morrice. Lewis Casamajor was again agent for Morrice who was a London merchant.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1168/3; E190/1169/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**SACHEVERELL GALLY****1711/10**

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) 140 (150) tons; 14 (12)   | (8) Guinea                  |
| guns                          | (9)                         |
| (2) 40 outwards               | (10) Kingston, Jamaica      |
| (3) British                   | (11) 1 February/14 May 1712 |
| (4)                           | (12) 314/115                |
| (5) Francis Narnes (John Nor- | (13) 3 June 1712            |
| manton)                       | (14) 30 July 1712           |
| (6) Laurence Hollister & Co.  |                             |
| (7) 25 June                   |                             |

Paid 10 per cent duty of £150.9s.0d. on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £2250. The *Sacheverell* entered with slaves at Jamaica on two occasions in 1712, as indicated. Whether the 115 slaves entered in May were additional slaves or slaves re-entered from the original cargo is uncertain. It is possible that they were the slaves of a vessel seized by the *Sacheverell*, for which Letters of Marque were issued on 6 June 1711; the vessel's owners were listed as Lawrence Hollister and John Webley.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; E190/1171/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14; Damer Powell, p. 100

**TRYTON BRIGANTINE****1711/11**

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 60 tons; 10 guns | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                  | (9)                    |
| (3) English          | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                  | (11) 8 November 1711   |
| (5) Richard Lett     | (12) 251               |
| (6) Peter Day & Co.  | (13)                   |
| (7) 3 May            | (14)                   |

Of Jamaica, paid 10 per cent duty of £126 on outward cargo, intending to deliver slaves to Jamaica. Ship and outset valued at £1900.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**UNION SLOOP****1711/12**

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                       | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                       | (9)                    |
| (3)                       | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                       | (11) 1 August 1711     |
| (5) John Toms             | (12) 113               |
| (6) Christopher Stevenson | (13) 30 August 1711    |
| (7) 3 March               | (14) To South Carolina |
- Paid 10 per cent duty of £52.7s.4d. on outward cargo, with ship and outset valued at £850. William Langdon acted as agent for Stevenson in Bristol. The *Union* carried 60 slaves to South Carolina from Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1168/2; E190/1169/1; CO 388/15, M148; CO 142/14

**AMAZONN****1712/1**

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 4 guns        | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                        | (9)                      |
| (3) British                | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                        | (11) 13 April 1713       |
| (5) John Street            | (12) 210                 |
| (6) Abraham Elton jr & Co. | (13) 20 May 1713         |
| (7) 12 July                | (14) 9 July 1713         |

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 142/14

**ANNE AND SARAH****1712/2**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                     | (8)                    |
| (2)                     | (9)                    |
| (3)                     | (10) Nevis             |
| (4)                     | (11)                   |
| (5) Edward Curtis       | (12)                   |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 22 November         | (14) 22 September 1713 |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Montserrat. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 12 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1

**ANNE BRIGANTINE 1712/3**

- |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |
| (2)                       | (9)  |
| (3)                       | (10) |
| (4)                       | (11) |
| (5) Benjamin Hall         | (12) |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 19 December           | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1

**ATTEMPT GALLY 1712/4**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 135 tons; 12 guns        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                          | (9)                    |
| (3) Foreign, made free       | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                          | (11) 29 June 1713      |
| (5) Charles Yeamans          | (12) 180               |
| (6) Laurence Hollister & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 22 September             | (14)                   |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and St Kitts.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; CO 142/14

**BERKLEY GALLY 1712/5**

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 14 guns      | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                        | (9)                      |
| (3) British                | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                        | (11) 24 November 1712    |
| (5) Jeremiah Jones         | (12) 330                 |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) 17 December 1712    |
| (7) 4 March                | (14) 28 January 1713     |

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 142/14

**DOUGLAS FRIGATE 1712/6**

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                            | (8)                     |
| (2)                            | (9)                     |
| (3)                            | (10) Nevis and St Kitts |
| (4)                            | (11)                    |
| (5) Richard Rowe (Isaac Wilde) | (12)                    |
|                                | (13)                    |
| (6) George Mason & Co.         | (14) 7 August 1714      |
| (7) 11 December                |                         |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Antigua.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1

**DOVER GALLY****1712/7**

- |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 10 guns                | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                                 | (9)                      |
| (3) British                         | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                                 | (11) 19 September 1713   |
| (5) George McKenzey (William Kenah) | (12) 240                 |
| (6) Peter Day & Co.                 | (13)                     |
| (7) 22 November                     | (14) 21 January 1714     |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. John Mills was agent for Peter Day in Bristol. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 71 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1174/4; CO 142/14

**DUCKINFIELD GALLY****1712/8**

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 12 guns    | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                      | (9)                      |
| (3) British              | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                      | (11) 5 May 1713          |
| (5) Edward Hodges        | (12) 260                 |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) 15 June 1713        |
| (7) 4 July               | (14) 1 August 1713       |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 142/14

**FAME SLOOP****1712/9**

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)                |
| (2)                      | (9)                |
| (3)                      | (10) Nevis         |
| (4)                      | (11)               |
| (5) William Deverel      | (12)               |
| (6) Francis Rogers & Co. | (13)               |
| (7) 30 May               | (14) 20 April 1713 |

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1

**FLORIDAH GALLY****1712/10**

- |     |                       |      |               |
|-----|-----------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) |                       | (8)  | Guinea        |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |               |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Montserrat    |
| (4) |                       | (11) |               |
| (5) | Alexander Bayly       | (12) |               |
| (6) | William Raymond & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) | 30 September          | (14) | 8 August 1713 |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Nevis. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory and nearly 22 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1

**JASON GALLY****1712/11**

- |     |                   |      |                     |
|-----|-------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 16 guns | (8)  | Guinea              |
| (2) | 40 outwards       | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | British           | (10) | Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4) |                   | (11) | 20 February 1713    |
| (5) | John Plummer      | (12) | 391                 |
| (6) | John Becher & Co. | (13) | 30 March 1713       |
| (7) | 13 June           | (14) | 19 May 1713         |
- Bound for Africa and Jamaica. Letters of Marque were declared on 2 June 1712, when the owners were listed as John Day, John Becher, Francis Rogers, and John Corsley.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 142/14; Damer Powell, p. 97

**MERCY GALLY****1712/12**

- |     |                   |      |                     |
|-----|-------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 10 guns | (8)  | Guinea              |
| (2) |                   | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | British           | (10) | Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4) |                   | (11) | 14 March 1713       |
| (5) | John Scott        | (12) | 219                 |
| (6) | James Day & Co.   | (13) | 20 April 1713       |
| (7) | 13 March          | (14) | 6 July 1713         |

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 142/14



**PETERBOROUGH  
FRIGATE**

**1712/13**

- |     |                                  |      |                  |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 14 guns                | (8)  |                  |
| (2) |                                  | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | British                          | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) |                                  | (11) | 11 November 1712 |
| (5) | Charles Williams (Joseph Martin) | (12) | 300              |
|     |                                  | (13) | 24 December 1712 |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co.            | (14) | 27 January 1713  |
| (7) | 25 February                      |      |                  |

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 33/15

**PROVIS GALLY**

**1712/14**

- |     |                        |      |                             |
|-----|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | 200 tons; 12 (10) guns | (8)  | Guinea                      |
| (2) | 26 at Antigua          | (9)  |                             |
| (3) | French, made free      | (10) | Antigua/Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4) |                        |      |                             |
| (5) | Nurse Hereford         | (11) | 2 July/2 October 1713       |
| (6) | Jacob Elton & Co.      | (12) | 240 at Jamaica              |
| (7) |                        | (13) | 7 November 1713             |
|     |                        | (14) | 17 June 1714                |
- Cleared Jamaica for Carolina and Bristol, and returned to Bristol from Carolina.

*Sources:* E190/1174/4; CO 142/14; CO 157/1

**SACHEVERALL GALLY**

**1712/15**

- |     |                               |      |              |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) |                               | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                               | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                               | (10) | Barbados     |
| (4) |                               | (11) | 27 June 1713 |
| (5) | Thomas Taylor (Richard Cooke) | (12) | 180          |
|     |                               | (13) |              |
| (6) | Laurence Hollister & Co.      | (14) |              |
| (7) | 23 October                    |      |              |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; CO 33/15

**TUNBRIDGE GALLY****1712/16**

- |     |                        |      |                   |
|-----|------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 90 (100) tons; 12 guns | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | 30 outwards            | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | British                | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) |                        | (11) | 21 April 1713     |
| (5) | Peter Skinner          | (12) | 250               |
| (6) | Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) | 12 May 1713       |
| (7) | 17 July                | (14) | 8 July 1713       |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. Letters of Marque were declared on 17 July 1712, when the owners were listed as Robert Tunbridge, John Duckinfield, and John Hitchins.

*Sources:* E190/1171/1; E190/1173/1; CO 142/14; Damer Powell, p. 102

**AMAZOON****1713/1**

- |     |                        |      |  |
|-----|------------------------|------|--|
| (1) |                        | (8)  |  |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |  |
| (4) |                        | (11) |  |
| (5) | John Street            | (12) |  |
| (6) | Abraham Elton jr & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 2 October              | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1

**ANNA AND SARAH****1713/2**

- |     |               |      |                                    |
|-----|---------------|------|------------------------------------|
| (1) |               | (8)  |                                    |
| (2) |               | (9)  |                                    |
| (3) | British       | (10) | Barbados/York river, Virginia      |
| (4) |               | (11) |                                    |
| (5) | Arthur Lene   | (12) | 136, including 6 dead, at Virginia |
| (6) | Abraham Hooke | (13) |                                    |
| (7) | 14 November   | (14) | 3 March 1715                       |
- Bound outwards for Madeira.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1176/2; CO 5/1320, R3

**BERKLEY GALLY****1713/3**

- |                            |      |                 |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |                 |
| (2)                        | (9)  |                 |
| (3)                        | (10) | Barbados        |
| (4)                        | (11) | 4 February 1714 |
| (5) John Owen              | (12) | 200             |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) 5 March                | (14) | 29 April 1714   |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 24 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; CO 33/15

**BOYLE FRIGATE****1713/4**

- |                           |      |               |
|---------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |               |
| (2)                       | (9)  |               |
| (3)                       | (10) | Barbados      |
| (4)                       | (11) | 20 May 1714   |
| (5) Francis Pitts         | (12) | 218           |
| (6) William Wraxall & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 25 August             | (14) | 7 August 1714 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; CO 33/15

**CARTOR GALLY****1713/5**

- |                              |      |  |
|------------------------------|------|--|
| (1) 65 tons; 8 guns          | (8)  |  |
| (2) 25 outwards from Antigua | (9)  |  |
| (3) British                  | (10) |  |
| (4) Bedford [or Bideford]    | (11) |  |
| (5) Richard Mullington       | (12) |  |
| (6)                          | (13) |  |
| (7) 27 July                  | (14) |  |
- Of Bristol, cleared out from Antigua for Africa.

*Sources:* CO 157/1

**DUCKINFIELD GALLY****1713/6**

- |     |      |               |
|-----|------|---------------|
| (1) | (8)  |               |
| (2) | (9)  |               |
| (3) | (10) | Barbados      |
| (4) | (11) | 24 March 1714 |
| (5) | (12) | 330           |
|     | (13) |               |
| (6) | (14) | 22 June 1714  |
| (7) |      | 30 September  |

Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. William Raymond acted as the agent or factor for the sale of the slaves in Barbados; his partners at Bristol probably included Noblet Ruddock. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 34½ cwt of ivory and 31 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; CO 33/15

**DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE****1713/7**

- |     |                      |      |                    |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 14 guns    | (8)  |                    |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |                    |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Barbados           |
| (4) |                      | (11) | 31 December 1714   |
| (5) | Henry Maynard        | (12) | 100                |
| (6) | James Hilhouse & Co. | (13) | 26 April 1715      |
| (7) | 17 December          | (14) | Returned to London |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; CO 33/15

**FAME SLOOP****1713/8**

- |     |                      |      |              |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) |                      | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Nevis        |
| (4) |                      | (11) |              |
| (5) | William Deverell     | (12) |              |
| (6) | Francis Rogers & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 22 May               | (14) | 12 July 1714 |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1

**FLORIDA GALLY****1713/9**

- |     |      |               |
|-----|------|---------------|
| (1) | (8)  |               |
| (2) | (9)  |               |
| (3) | (10) | Barbados      |
| (4) | (11) | 15 March 1714 |
| (5) | (12) | 217           |
| (5) | (13) |               |
| (6) | (14) | 5 August 1714 |
| (7) |      | 25 August     |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde. William Raymond acted as agent for the sale of the slaves in Barbados; his partners at Bristol probably included Abraham Hooke. The vessel is recorded as returning to Bristol from Montserrat, not Barbados. Its imports into Bristol included over 28 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1; CO 33/15

**FREEKE GALLY****1713/10**

- |     |      |                   |
|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) | 14 July 1714      |
| (5) | (12) | 283               |
| (6) | (13) | 28 August 1714    |
| (7) | (14) | 25 October 1714   |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1; CO 142/14

**GRAYHOUND GALLY****1713/11**

- |     |      |  |
|-----|------|--|
| (1) | (8)  |  |
| (2) | (9)  |  |
| (3) | (10) | Barbados/York river,<br>Virginia       |
| (4) |      |  |
| (5) | (11) |  |
| (5) | (12) | 64, including one dead,<br>at Virginia |
| (6) |      |  |
| (6) | (13) |  |
| (7) | (14) |  |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; CO 5/1320, R3

**JACOB SLOOP****1713/12**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 8 guns    | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                    | (9)                    |
| (3) British            | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                    | (11) 31 May 1714       |
| (5) Phillip Nicholas   | (12) 130               |
| (6) Francis Crow & Co. | (13) 8 July 1714       |
| (7) 7 October          | (14) 5 October 1714    |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1; CO 142/14

**JASON GALLY****1713/13**

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 16 guns | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                   | (9)                      |
| (3) British           | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                   | (11) 7 May 1714          |
| (5) John Plummer      | (12) 278                 |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13) 23 June 1714        |
| (7) 6 July            | (14) 25 August 1714      |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1; CO 142/14

**LAWFORD GALLY****1713/14**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                   | (8)                    |
| (2)                   | (9)                    |
| (3)                   | (10) Nevis             |
| (4)                   | (11)                   |
| (5) Joseph Stretton   | (12)                   |
| (6) John Norman & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 8 August          | (14) 10 September 1714 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Nevis.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1

**MERCY GALLY****1713/15**

- |                     |      |                     |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |                     |
| (2)                 | (9)  |                     |
| (3)                 | (10) | Barbados            |
| (4)                 | (11) | 1 (18) October 1714 |
| (5) John Scott      | (12) | 190 (191)           |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |                     |
| (7) 23 October      | (14) | 26 January 1715     |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica. William Raymond acted as the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**MERMAID GALLY****1713/16**

- |                                   |      |                   |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 4 guns               | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2)                               | (9)  |                   |
| (3) British                       | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                               | (11) | 24 June 1714      |
| (5) John Banbury (James Copinger) | (12) | 72                |
| (6) Josiah Cole & Co.             | (13) | 9 August 1714     |
| (7) 28 July                       | (14) |                   |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; CO 142/14

**MORNING STAR****1713/17**

- |                            |      |                  |
|----------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                        | (9)  |                  |
| (3)                        | (10) | Carolina         |
| (4)                        | (11) |                  |
| (5) Nicholas Poole         | (12) |                  |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) 31 December            | (14) | 10 December 1714 |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Nevis.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1

**PETERBOROUGH****1713/18**

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                            | (8)                  |
| (2)                            | (9)                  |
| (3)                            | (10) Barbados        |
| (4)                            | (11) 4 February 1714 |
| (5) John Shawe (Joseph Martin) | (12) 200             |
|                                | (13)                 |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.      | (14) 15 May 1714     |
| (7) 16 March                   |                      |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 17 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; CO 33/15

**RESOLUTION****1713/19**

- |                                       |                      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                                   | (8)                  |
| (2)                                   | (9)                  |
| (3)                                   | (10) Barbados        |
| (4)                                   | (11) 7 December 1713 |
| (5) Charles (or Christopher) Williams | (12) 255             |
|                                       | (13)                 |
| (6) James Day & Co.                   | (14) 28 April 1714   |
| (7) 21 March                          |                      |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; CO 33/15

**RICHARD AND WILLIAM****1713/20**

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 3 guns                | (8) Guinea               |
| (2)                                | (9)                      |
| (3) Foreign, made free             | (10) Port Royal, Jamaica |
| (4)                                | (11) 9 August 1714       |
| (5) George Beckham (Martin Spring) | (12) 55                  |
|                                    | (13) 7 September 1714    |
| (6) Robert Howard & Co.            | (14) To Bay of Campeachy |
| (7) 4 April                        |                          |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica. James Day acted as agent for Robert Howard & Co. at Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; CO 142/14



**ROTCHDALE GALLY****1713/21**

- |                          |      |                  |
|--------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                      | (9)  |                  |
| (3)                      | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4)                      | (11) | 6 August 1713    |
| (5) John Hitchings       | (12) | 96               |
| (6) John Hitchings & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) 30 March             | (14) | 13 November 1713 |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; CO 33/15

**TUNBRIDGE GALLY****1713/22**

- |                            |      |                   |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                        | (9)  |                   |
| (3)                        | (10) | Barbados          |
| (4)                        | (11) | 18 June 1714      |
| (5) Peter Skinner          | (12) | 200               |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7) 21 August              | (14) | 17 September 1714 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; E190/1174/4; E190/1175/1; CO 33/15

**UNION SLOOP****1713/23**

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 4 guns | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                 | (9)                    |
| (3) Plantation      | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4)                 | (11) 29 December 1713  |
| (5) Thomas Rowe     | (12) 80                |
| (6) Joseph Way      | (13)                   |
| (7) 4 April         | (14)                   |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1173/1; CO 142/14

**BENSWORTH GALLY** **1714/1**

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                   | (8)              |
| (2)                                   | (9)              |
| (3)                                   | (10)             |
| (4)                                   | (11)             |
| (5) Nicholas Young (Nicholas Gardner) | (12)             |
|                                       | (13)             |
| (6) William and John Reeve            | (14) 8 July 1715 |
| (7) 22 December                       |                  |
- Bound outwards for the Canaries, the vessel returned from Cape Verde with some 1,075 cwt of 'Gum Seneca'.

*Sources:* E190/1175/1; E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2

**BERKLEY GALLY** **1714/2**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 12 guns      | (8)                   |
| (2)                        | (9)                   |
| (3) British                | (10) Barbados         |
| (4)                        | (11) 30 (31) May 1715 |
| (5) William Webley         | (12) 245              |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) 4 July 1715      |
| (7) 22 July                | (14) To Lisbon        |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. Benjamin Curtis acted as the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; CO 33/15

**DIANA** **1714/3**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 6 guns     | (8)                  |
| (2)                     | (9)                  |
| (3) British             | (10) Barbados        |
| (4)                     | (11) 9 (16) May 1715 |
| (5) John Davis          | (12) 50              |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) 13 June 1715    |
| (7) 26 August           | (14) 5 August 1715   |
- Bound outwards for Madeira. Benjamin Curtis acted as the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 tons 18 cwt of redwood and 8,637 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**DOVER GALLY****1714/4**

- |                             |      |                      |
|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1)                         | (8)  |                      |
| (2)                         | (9)  |                      |
| (3)                         | (10) | Barbados             |
| (4)                         | (11) | 13 (14) January 1715 |
| (5) William Ames (John Day) | (12) | 236 (233)            |
|                             | (13) |                      |
| (6) James Day & Co.         | (14) | 30 April 1715        |
| (7) 2 July                  |      |                      |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. William Roberts was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**DUCKINFIELD GALLY****1714/5**

- |                      |      |                  |
|----------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 8 guns | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                  | (9)  |                  |
| (3) Plantation       | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4)                  | (11) | 15 February 1715 |
| (5) Alexander Bayly  | (12) | 310              |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock   | (13) | 28 March 1715    |
| (7) 14 July          | (14) | 2 May 1715       |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 30 cwt of ivory and almost 15 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**FAME SLOOP****1714/6**

- |                          |      |                                  |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| (1) 45 tons; 3 guns      | (8)  |                                  |
| (2)                      | (9)  |                                  |
| (3) Plantation           | (10) | Barbados                         |
| (4)                      | (11) | 19 July 1715                     |
| (5) John Shaw            | (12) | 84                               |
| (6) Francis Rogers & Co. | (13) |                                  |
| (7) 6 September          | (14) | Castaway in the road at Barbados |
- Bound outwards for Cork, Barbados and Madeira.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; CO 33/15

**FLORIDA****1714/7**

- |                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 4 guns                  | (8) Calabar            |
| (2)                                  | (9)                    |
| (3) British                          | (10) Barbados          |
| (4)                                  | (11) 13 September 1715 |
| (5) James Braddock (Francis Stevens) | (12) 145 (147)         |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co.              | (13) 11 October 1715   |
| (7) 29 December                      | (14) 26 January 1716   |

Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**HALLIFIELD GALLY****1714/8**

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 6 guns        | (8)                |
| (2) 13 from Antigua         | (9)                |
| (3) Bristol; 1707           | (10) Antigua       |
| (4)                         | (11)               |
| (5) John Bewk (or Bush)     | (12)               |
| (6) William Challoner & Co. | (13) 25 June 1715  |
| (7) 10 August               | (14) 6 August 1715 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 800 gallons of gum.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 157/1

**JASON GALLY****1714/9**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 6 guns  | (8)                    |
| (2)                   | (9)                    |
| (3) British           | (10) Barbados          |
| (4)                   | (11) 6 (18) July 1715  |
| (5) John Plummer      | (12) 288 (285 or 283)  |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13) 13 August 1715    |
| (7) 18 December       | (14) 30 September 1715 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 27 cwt of ivory and 7,216 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**PETERBOROUGH  
FRIGATE**

**1714/10**

- |     |                             |      |                   |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 12 guns           | (8)  |                   |
| (2) |                             | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | British                     | (10) | Barbados          |
| (4) |                             | (11) | 25 June 1715      |
| (5) | John Price (Rowland Martin) | (12) | 345               |
|     |                             | (13) | 11 August 1715    |
| (6) | John Hitchings & Co.        | (14) | 30 September 1715 |
| (7) | 7 October                   |      |                   |

Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. William Roberts & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**PROVIS GALLY**

**1714/11**

- |     |                   |      |                  |
|-----|-------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 200 tons; 10 guns | (8)  |                  |
| (2) |                   | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | Foreign           | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) |                   | (11) | 14 December 1715 |
| (5) | Edward Hodges     | (12) | 98               |
| (6) | Jacob Elton & Co. | (13) | 24 April 1716    |
| (7) | 31 December       | (14) | 11 July 1716     |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. Alexander Dundass was the agent for the sale of the slaves in Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 27 tons 7 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**QUEEN ANN SLOOP**

**1714/12**

- |     |                          |      |             |
|-----|--------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) |                          | (8)  |             |
| (2) |                          | (9)  |             |
| (3) |                          | (10) | Nevis       |
| (4) |                          | (11) |             |
| (5) | David Reece              | (12) |             |
| (6) | Laurence Hollister & Co. | (13) |             |
| (7) | 5 January                | (14) | 20 May 1715 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 92 cwt of ivory and over 5 tons 15 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2

**ROYAL GEORGE****1714/13**

- |     |                             |      |                |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 115 tons; 10 guns           | (8)  |                |
| (2) | 15 from Antigua             | (9)  |                |
| (3) | Bristol; 1712               | (10) | Antigua        |
| (4) |                             | (11) |                |
| (5) | Henry Thomson (Robert Cory) | (12) |                |
|     |                             | (13) | 12 August 1715 |
| (6) | John Hitchings & Co.        | (14) | 3 October 1715 |
| (7) | 13 November                 |      |                |

Bound outwards for Madeira and Antigua. The vessel's imports into Bristol included some 29 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 157/1

**SACHEVERELL GALLY****1714/14**

- |     |                          |      |                         |
|-----|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| (1) | 150 tons; 10 guns        | (8)  |                         |
| (2) |                          | (9)  |                         |
| (3) | British                  | (10) | Barbados                |
| (4) |                          | (11) | 28 July (7 August) 1715 |
| (5) | Charles Yeamans          | (12) | 116 (113)               |
| (6) | Lawrence Hollister & Co. | (13) | 23 September 1715       |
|     |                          | (14) | Returned to London      |
| (7) | 27 March                 |      |                         |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. Benjamin Curtis was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; CO 33/15

**ST MICHAEL****1714/15**

- |     |                 |      |                 |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) |                 | (8)  |                 |
| (2) |                 | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                 | (10) | Nevis           |
| (4) |                 | (11) |                 |
| (5) | William Kenah   | (12) |                 |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 2 November      | (14) | 23 January 1716 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 25 cwt of ivory, over 15 cwt of redwood, and 23,669 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1178/3

**TIVERTON GALLY****1714/16**

- |     |                     |      |                    |
|-----|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| (1) | 115 tons; 10 guns   | (8)  |                    |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |                    |
| (3) | British             | (10) | Barbados           |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 12 (30) March 1715 |
| (5) | John Owen           | (12) | 230                |
| (6) | Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13) | 12 March (?) 1715  |
| (7) | 13 July             | (14) | 31 May 1715        |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves in Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1175/2; E190/1176/2; CO 33/15

**AFRICA SLOOP****1715/1**

- |     |                     |      |  |
|-----|---------------------|------|--|
| (1) |                     | (8)  |  |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                     | (10) |  |
| (4) |                     | (11) |  |
| (5) | Daniel Nightingale  | (12) |  |
| (6) | Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 28 July             | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. The *Africa* may have been a tender to the *Tiverton* as it carried out goods previously entered out for the latter (see 1715/13)

*Sources:* E190/1177/1

**BACHELOR SNOW****1715/2**

- |     |                         |      |                    |
|-----|-------------------------|------|--------------------|
| (1) | 60 tons; 6 guns         | (8)  |                    |
| (2) |                         | (9)  |                    |
| (3) | Plantation              | (10) | Barbados           |
| (4) |                         | (11) | 26 (28) April 1716 |
| (5) | Isaac Wild              | (12) | 95                 |
| (6) | Christopher Jones & Co. | (13) | 8 June 1716        |
| (7) | 30 May                  | (14) | 18 August 1716     |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**DOVER GALLY****1715/3**

- |     |      |                     |
|-----|------|---------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                     |
| (2) | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica             |
| (4) | (11) |                     |
| (5) | (12) | John Day            |
| (6) | (13) | James Day & Co.     |
| (7) | (14) | 2 June 12 June 1716 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 19 cwt of ivory and 64 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3

**DUCKINFIELD GALLY****1715/4**

- |     |      |                                    |
|-----|------|------------------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 100 tons; 8 guns                   |
| (2) | (9)  |                                    |
| (3) | (10) | British Barbados                   |
| (4) | (11) | 9 January 1716                     |
| (5) | (12) | 292 Alexander Bayley               |
| (6) | (13) | 28 April 1716 Noblet Ruddock & Co. |
| (7) | (14) | 14 June 1716 4 June                |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 16 cwt of ivory and over 10 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**FREEKE GALLY****1715/5**

- |     |      |                                     |
|-----|------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 140 tons; 10 guns                   |
| (2) | (9)  |                                     |
| (3) | (10) | British Barbados                    |
| (4) | (11) | 13 October 1715                     |
| (5) | (12) | 262 Alexander Neale                 |
| (6) | (13) | 27 November 1715 Philip Freke & Co. |
| (7) | (14) | 2 January 1716 26 January           |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. Thomas Withers was the agent for the sale of the slaves in Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 512 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15



**HALLIFIELD****1715/6**

- |     |      |                         |
|-----|------|-------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                         |
| (2) | (9)  |                         |
| (3) | (10) | Antigua                 |
| (4) | (11) |                         |
| (5) | (12) | John Bush               |
| (6) | (13) | William Challoner & Co. |
| (7) | (14) | 12 September            |
|     |      | 7 September 1716        |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included nearly 22 cwt of ivory and over 2 tons 6 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3

**HOULTON BRIGANTINE****1715/7**

- |     |                     |      |                  |
|-----|---------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 60 tons; 6 guns     | (8)  |                  |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | Plantation          | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 15 (17) May 1716 |
| (5) | John Davis          | (12) | 118              |
| (6) | Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) | 21 June 1716     |
| (7) | 26 October          | (14) | 20 August 1716   |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. Othniel Haggatt was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included nearly 29 cwt of ivory, over 16 tons of redwood, and 10,167 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**MERCY****1715/8**

- |     |                  |      |                  |
|-----|------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) |                  | (8)  | Gold Coast       |
| (2) |                  | (9)  |                  |
| (3) |                  | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4) |                  | (11) |                  |
| (5) | Michael Callahan | (12) | 154              |
| (6) | James Day & Co.  | (13) |                  |
| (7) | 7 November       | (14) | 28 November 1716 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde. The *Mercy's* slaves were bought by the factors of the South Sea Company at Jamaica and reshipped to Havana and St Iago de Cuba. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 2 tons 1 cwt of redwood and 7,734 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; Donnan, II, 205

**MORNING STAR****1715/9**

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)               |
| (2)                       | (9)               |
| (3)                       | (10)              |
| (4)                       | (11)              |
| (5) Nicholas Poole jr     | (12)              |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (13)              |
| (7) 27 October            | (14) 23 June 1716 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde, the *Morning Star* returned directly from Africa with some 49 tons of redwood and over 17½ cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3

**PENIEL GALLY****1715/10**

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 60 tons; 6 guns   | (8)                   |
| (2)                   | (9)                   |
| (3) British           | (10) Barbados         |
| (4)                   | (11) 14 June 1716     |
| (5) Thomas Skinner    | (12) 150 (140)        |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13) 4 July 1716      |
| (7) 17 September      | (14) 3 September 1716 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica. William Raymond & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves in Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 4,664 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**QUEEN ANN****1715/11**

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) 40 tons; 4 guns          | (8)                     |
| (2)                          | (9)                     |
| (3) Plantation               | (10) Barbados           |
| (4)                          | (11) 11 (12) April 1716 |
| (5) David Reece              | (12) 100                |
| (6) Lawrence Hollister & Co. | (13) 15 May 1716        |
| (7) 13 August                | (14) 26 July 1716       |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 31 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**ROACHDALE GALLY****1715/12**

- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| (1)                    | (8)  |
| (2)                    | (9)  |
| (3)                    | (10) |
| (4)                    | (11) |
| (5) Peter Bush         | (12) |
| (6) Seth Clayton & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 9 November         | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1**TIVERTON GALLY****1715/13**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 150 tons; 10 guns   | (8)                        |
| (2)                     | (9)                        |
| (3) British             | (10) Barbados              |
| (4)                     | (11) 24 (25) February 1716 |
| (5) John Owen           | (12) 250 (259)             |
| (6) Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13) 30 April 1716         |
| (7) 25 June             | (14) 21 June 1716          |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. William Raymond & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15**TRITON GALLY****1715/14**

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 4 guns     | (8)                     |
| (2)                     | (9)                     |
| (3) British             | (10) Barbados           |
| (4)                     | (11) 23 (25) April 1716 |
| (5) William Stephens    | (12) 169                |
| (6) Philip Harris & Co. | (13) 16 May 1716        |
| (7) 20 August           | (14) 11 July 1716       |
- William Raymond & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 4 cwt (?) of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3; CO 33/15

**TUNBRIDGE GALLY****1715/15**

- |                            |      |              |
|----------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |              |
| (2)                        | (9)  |              |
| (3)                        | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                        | (11) |              |
| (5) Peter Skinner          | (12) |              |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 16 June                | (14) | 22 June 1716 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 32 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1178/3

**ANNA AND SARAH****1716/1**

- |                         |      |               |
|-------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) 50 tons             | (8)  |               |
| (2) 24 outwards         | (9)  |               |
| (3) British             | (10) | Montserrat    |
| (4)                     | (11) |               |
| (5) Thomas Jacob        | (12) |               |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 19 May              | (14) | 26 April 1717 |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 2 tons 2 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 390/7

**BENSWORTH****1716/2**

- |                                     |      |                |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1)                                 | (8)  |                |
| (2)                                 | (9)  |                |
| (3)                                 | (10) |                |
| (4)                                 | (11) |                |
| (5) Nicholas Gardner                | (12) |                |
| (6) William and John Reeve<br>& Co. | (13) |                |
| (7) 18 December                     | (14) | 10 August 1717 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde, the *Bensworth* returned directly from the same with over 1,730 cwt of 'Gum Seneca'.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1

**BERKLEY GALLY****1716/3**

- |     |      |                        |
|-----|------|------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                        |
| (2) | (9)  |                        |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica                |
| (4) | (11) |                        |
| (5) | (12) | Edmund Saunders        |
|     | (13) | (Nathaniel Tucker)     |
| (6) | (14) | John Duckinfield & Co. |
| (7) |      | 10 January             |

The *Berkley* apparently went to Holland before sailing to Africa, for its return cargo included 840 Old Sheets 'wch. were loaden on board said ship in holland for the Coast of Guinea but now returnd. p. wt. of Sale'. The vessel was also reported to have been seized by a pirate, Capt. John Martell, in the West Indies in September 1716 and plundered of £1,000. Its imports into Bristol included 739 lbs of Guinea grains.

Sources: E190/1178/2; E190/1178/3; E190/1181/1; Damer Powell, p. 92

**BETTY GALLY****1716/4**

- |     |      |                  |
|-----|------|------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 120 tons         |
| (2) | (9)  | 30 outwards      |
| (3) | (10) | British          |
| (4) | (11) |                  |
| (5) | (12) | William Kenah    |
| (6) | (13) | John Day & Co.   |
| (7) | (14) | 19 October       |
|     |      | 20 December 1717 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 377 lbs of Guinea grains.

Sources: E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 390/7

**BETTY SNOW****1716/5**

- |     |      |                                     |
|-----|------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                                     |
| (2) | (9)  |                                     |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica                             |
| (4) | (11) |                                     |
| (5) | (12) | Charles Yeamans (Alexander Barklay) |
|     | (13) |                                     |
| (6) | (14) | Thomas Freke & Co.                  |
| (7) |      | 3 August                            |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included nearly 27 cwt of ivory, over 11 cwt of redwood, and over 25 cwt of Guinea grains.

Sources: E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1

**CHARFIELD****1716/6**

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1)                       | (8) Gambia                 |
| (2)                       | (9)                        |
| (3)                       | (10) Rappahannock river,   |
| (4)                       | Virginia                   |
| (5) William (or Benjamin) | (11)                       |
| Roberts                   | (12) 156, including 6 dead |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.    | (13)                       |
| (7) 23 October            | (14) 18 November 1717      |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 1,819 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 5/1320, R3

**DIAMOND****1716/7**

- |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |
| (2)                       | (9)  |
| (3)                       | (10) |
| (4)                       | (11) |
| (5) Richard Cleather      | (12) |
| (6) Richyt (?) Cole & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 20 December           | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2

**DOVER****1716/8**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                         | (8)                    |
| (2)                         | (9)                    |
| (3)                         | (10) Jamaica           |
| (4)                         | (11)                   |
| (5) John Gwither (James Ox- | (12)                   |
| endil)                      | (13)                   |
| (6) James Day & Co.         | (14) 27 September 1717 |
| (7) 22 September            |                        |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1

**DUCKINFIELD****1716/9**

- |     |                                  |      |                 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 10 guns                | (8)  |                 |
| (2) |                                  | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | British                          | (10) | Barbados        |
| (4) |                                  | (11) | 9 February 1717 |
| (5) | Charles Rowles (Alexander Bayly) | (12) | 176 (271)       |
|     |                                  | (13) | 26 April 1717   |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co.             | (14) | 26 May 1717     |
| (7) | 18 July                          |      |                 |

Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory and 8 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**FREKE GALLY****1716/10**

- |     |                                  |      |                              |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| (1) | 150 tons; 8 guns                 | (8)  |                              |
| (2) |                                  | (9)  |                              |
| (3) | British                          | (10) | Barbados                     |
| (4) |                                  | (11) | 8 November (1 December) 1716 |
| (5) | Richard Arding (Alexander Neale) | (12) | 303                          |
| (6) | Philip Freke & Co.               | (13) | 22 December 1716             |
| (7) | 27 April                         | (14) | 14 February 1717             |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**HOULTON GALLY****1716/11**

- |     |                     |      |  |
|-----|---------------------|------|--|
| (1) |                     | (8)  |  |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                     | (10) |  |
| (4) |                     | (11) |  |
| (5) | John Normanton      | (12) |  |
| (6) | Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 26 October          | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2

**JASON GALLY****1716/12**

- |     |                         |      |                 |
|-----|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 120 (200) tons; 16 guns | (8)  |                 |
| (2) |                         | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | British                 | (10) | Barbados        |
| (4) |                         | (11) | 4 February 1717 |
| (5) | John Plummer            | (12) | 300             |
| (6) | John Becher & Co.       | (13) | 26 April 1717   |
| (7) | 12 July at London       | (14) | 3 June 1717     |

The *Jason* took on goods at Bristol in November 1715 for Venice. From this voyage it appears to have returned to London, where its owners took out bond for its next voyage to Africa and Barbados on 12 July 1716. Throughout this period John Plummer seems to have remained master of the vessel and John Becher & Co. its owners. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the *Jason's* slaves in Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1177/1; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**MARTIN GALLY****1716/13**

- |     |                      |      |                      |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 4 guns     | (8)  |                      |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |                      |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Barbados             |
| (4) |                      | (11) | 28 (29) January 1717 |
| (5) | Rowland Martin       | (12) | 161                  |
| (6) | William Hayman & Co. | (13) | 26 April 1717        |
| (7) | 9 June               | (14) | 4 June 1717          |

Bound outwards for Madeira. William Raymond & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 29 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**MOREHAMPTON****1716/14**

- |     |                          |      |                                 |
|-----|--------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | 70 tons                  | (8)  |                                 |
| (2) |                          | (9)  |                                 |
| (3) | British; 1710            | (10) | Barbados/South Carolina         |
| (4) | Bristol; 5 February 1711 | (11) | 27 March 1717 at South Carolina |
| (5) | Will Yewing              | (12) | 42 at South Carolina            |
| (6) | Edward Louis & Co.       | (13) | 13 June 1717                    |
| (7) | Bond issued 14 September | (14) |                                 |

It is probable that this vessel picked up its slaves at Barbados rather than on the African coast. It was registered at Bristol, however, and its other owners were listed as George Bodicomb, Anthony Warder and Thomas Hoskins.

*Sources:* CO 5/508



**MORNING STARR****1716/15**

- |                               |      |                                 |
|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons                   | (8)  |                                 |
| (2)                           | (9)  |                                 |
| (3) British; 1712             | (10) | Barbados/South Carolina         |
| (4) Bristol; 24 December 1713 | (11) | 12 April 1717 at South Carolina |
| (5) Nicholas Poole            | (12) |                                 |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co.     | (13) | 8 June 1717                     |
| (7)                           | (14) |                                 |

It is probable that, on this occasion, this vessel picked up its slaves at Barbados rather than on the African coast. Registered at Bristol, its other owners included Richard Jefferis, William Jefferis, Nicholas Poole, and Isaac Elton.

*Sources:* CO 5/508

**PARNEL GALLY****1716/16**

- |                           |      |                               |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| (1) 170 (70) tons; 2 guns | (8)  | New Calabar                   |
| (2) 20 outwards           | (9)  |                               |
| (3) British               | (10) | Barbados/York river, Virginia |
| (4)                       |      |                               |
| (5) Benjamin Phipps       | (11) | 8 May 1717 at Barbados        |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co.  | (12) | 223                           |
| (7) 2 October             | (13) |                               |
|                           | (14) | 23 September 1717             |

The *Parnel* appears to have delivered 117 slaves to Barbados, whence it cleared for South Carolina on 13 May 1717. There is no record of it delivering slaves to the latter colony but 106 were delivered to Virginia.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 5/1320, R3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**PENIEL****1716/17**

- |                       |      |                 |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |                 |
| (2)                   | (9)  |                 |
| (3) British           | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4)                   | (11) |                 |
| (5) Thomas Skinner    | (12) |                 |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) 25 October        | (14) | 24 October 1717 |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 71 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1

**PETERBOROUGH  
FRIGATE**

**1716/18**

- |     |                        |      |               |
|-----|------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 10 guns      | (8)  |               |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |               |
| (3) | British                | (10) | Barbados      |
| (4) |                        | (11) | 20 March 1717 |
| (5) | James Edwards          | (12) | 191           |
| (6) | Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) | 9 May 1717    |
| (7) | 16 August              | (14) | 22 June 1717  |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves in Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**REBECCA SNOW**

**1716/19**

- |     |                    |      |                       |
|-----|--------------------|------|-----------------------|
| (1) |                    | (8)  |                       |
| (2) |                    | (9)  |                       |
| (3) |                    | (10) | York river, Virginia  |
| (4) |                    | (11) |                       |
| (5) | David Reece        | (12) | 135, including 6 dead |
| (6) | Warren Carey & Co. | (13) |                       |
| (7) | 25 October         | (14) |                       |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; CO 5/1320, R3

**ROYAL GEORGE**

**1716/20**

- |     |                      |      |  |
|-----|----------------------|------|--|
| (1) |                      | (8)  |  |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                      | (10) |  |
| (4) |                      | (11) |  |
| (5) | Robert Corey         | (12) |  |
| (6) | John Hitchings & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 1 February           | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2

**SUSANNA AND ELIZABETH                      1716/21**

- |     |      |  |
|-----|------|--|
| (1) | (8)  |  |
| (2) | (9)  |  |
| (3) | (10) | Antigua                                  |
| (4) | (11) |  |
| (5) | (12) | John Taylor (John                        |
|     | (13) | George)                                  |
| (6) | (14) | Lyon Fancourt & Co.      8 November 1717 |
| (7) |      | 24 December                              |
|     |      | Bound outwards for Cape Verde.           |

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1

**TIVERTON GALLY                                      1716/22**

- |     |  |      |                      |
|-----|--|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 115 tons; 8 guns   | (8)  |                      |
| (2) |  | (9)  |                      |
| (3) | British  | (10) | Barbados             |
| (4) |  | (11) | 26 (25) January 1717 |
| (5) | John Owen  | (12) | 233 (243)            |
| (6) | Thomas Dolman & Co.  | (13) | 26 April 1717        |
| (7) | 4 August   | (14) | 4 June 1717          |
|     | Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. William Raymond & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves in Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 17 cwt of ivory. |      |                      |

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**TRITON GALLY    1716/23**

- |     |   |      |                    |
|-----|---|------|--------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons; 4 guns   | (8)  |                    |
| (2) |   | (9)  |                    |
| (3) | Plantation (British)  | (10) | Barbados           |
| (4) |   | (11) | 28 (29) March 1717 |
| (5) | William Stephens  | (12) | 140                |
| (6) | Philip Harris & Co.   | (13) | 8 May 1717         |
| (7) | 9 August  | (14) | 1 July 1717        |
|     | Bound outwards for Madeira. William Raymond & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves in Barbados. |      |                    |

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1; CO 33/15

**VIOLET****1716/24**

- |     |      |                   |
|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica           |
| (4) | (11) |                   |
| (5) | (12) | Stanley Harrison  |
| (6) | (13) | John Becher & Co. |
| (7) | (14) | 26 July 1717      |
- 18 April  
Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1178/2; E190/1181/1

**ANN AND SARAH****1717/1**

- |     |      |                            |
|-----|------|----------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 50 tons                    |
| (2) | (9)  | 23 outwards                |
| (3) | (10) | Montserrat                 |
| (4) | (11) |                            |
| (5) | (12) | Thomas Jacob (Rice Harris) |
| (6) | (13) | Abraham Hooke & Co.        |
| (7) | (14) | 1 July 1718                |
- 7 June  
The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 16 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 390/7

**BERKLEY GALLY****1717/2**

- |     |      |                        |
|-----|------|------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 150 tons               |
| (2) | (9)  | 34 outwards            |
| (3) | (10) | New Calabar            |
| (4) | (11) | York river, Virginia   |
| (5) | (12) | 26 June 1718           |
| (6) | (13) | 143, including 2 dead  |
| (7) | (14) | Francis Pitts          |
|     |      | John Duckinfield & Co. |
|     |      | 19 December            |
- 17 October 1718  
Bound outwards for Madiera, Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R3, R55; CO 390/7

**COULSTONE****1717/3**

- |                                  |      |                |
|----------------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 4 guns              | (8)  |                |
| (2)                              | (9)  |                |
| (3) Bristol; 1717                | (10) | Barbados       |
| (4) Bristol; 1717                | (11) | 9 June 1718    |
| (5) Peter Skinner (Hugh Vaughan) | (12) | 33             |
|                                  | (13) | 30 July 1718   |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co.       | (14) | 1 October 1718 |
| (7) 3 December                   |      |                |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The other owners of the vessel included Edmund Saunders, Nat. Bushell, James Smith, and Samuel Wyat. Robert Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15

**DRAGON****1717/4**

- |                        |      |  |
|------------------------|------|--|
| (1)                    | (8)  |  |
| (2)                    | (9)  |  |
| (3)                    | (10) |  |
| (4)                    | (11) |  |
| (5) Phillip Sommers    | (12) |  |
| (6) Lawford Cole & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) 20 April           | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1

**DUCKINFIELD****1717/5**

- |                          |      |               |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)  |               |
| (2) 35 outwards          | (9)  |               |
| (3)                      | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)                      | (11) |               |
| (5) Charles Rowles       | (12) |               |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) | 23 April 1718 |
| (7) 9 July               | (14) | 30 June 1718  |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 22 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**FREKE GALLY****1717/6**

- |     |      |                           |
|-----|------|---------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                           |
| (2) | (9)  |                           |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica                   |
| (4) | (11) |                           |
| (5) | (12) | Richard Arding            |
| (6) | (13) | Phillip Freke & Co.       |
| (7) | (14) | 13 April 18 February 1718 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1

**HENRY****1717/7**

- |     |                      |      |                        |
|-----|----------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) | 75 tons              | (8)  | Guinea                 |
| (2) | 25 outwards          | (9)  |                        |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Barbados/Rappa-        |
| (4) |                      |      | annock river, Virginia |
| (5) | James Harper (Henry  | (11) | 24 April/31 May 1718   |
|     | Smith)               | (12) | 27/99                  |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |                        |
| (7) | 18 June              | (14) | 4 December 1718        |
- Bound outwards for Guinea and Barbados. William Raymond was the agent for the 27 slaves sold in Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 11 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**JASON GALLY****1717/8**

- |     |                   |      |                     |
|-----|-------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons          | (8)  |                     |
| (2) | 14 outwards       | (9)  |                     |
| (3) |                   | (10) | Barbados/Jamaica    |
| (4) |                   | (11) | 25 April/6 May 1718 |
| (5) | John Plummer      | (12) | 28/270              |
| (6) | John Becher & Co. | (13) | 14 June 1718        |
| (7) | 27 August         | (14) | 26 August 1718      |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. Thomas Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 300 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**LITTLE BRISTOL****1717/9**

- |                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |
| (2)                   | (9)  |
| (3)                   | (10) |
| (4)                   | (11) |
| (5) Alexander Barkley | (12) |
| (6) Warren Cary & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 10 December       | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1

**MARTIN GALLY****1717/10**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)                    |
| (2)                      | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1716        | (11) 22 December 1718  |
| (5) Rowland Martin       | (12) 150               |
| (6) William Hayman & Co. | (13) 17 April 1719     |
| (7) 15 October           | (14) 22 July 1719      |
- Bound outwards for Madeira, Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14

**MERCY****1717/11**

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 8 guns | (8)                        |
| (2) 30 outwards      | (9)                        |
| (3) British          | (10) Barbados              |
| (4)                  | (11) 21 (20) November 1717 |
| (5) Michael Callahan | (12) 264                   |
| (6) James Day & Co.  | (13) 23 December 1717      |
| (7) 8 March          | (14) 12 February 1718      |
- William Roberts & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 4½ cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**MORNING STARR****1717/12**

- |     |                       |      |                  |
|-----|-----------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons; 2 guns       | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | 17 outwards           | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | Bristol; 1712         | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) | Bristol; 1713         | (11) | 16 (14) May 1718 |
| (5) | Nicholas Poole jr     | (12) | 134              |
| (6) | Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (13) | 23 June 1718     |
| (7) | 14 September          | (14) | 8 August 1718    |

Bound outwards for Africa, Cape Verde and Barbados. Robert Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Other owners of the vessel included Richard and William Jefferis, Nicholas Poole, Isaac Elton, and M. Godard. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 39 cwt of ivory and 155 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**NIGHTINGALE****1717/13**

- |     |                                |      |                                    |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons                        | (8)  |                                    |
| (2) | 15 outwards                    | (9)  |                                    |
| (3) |                                | (10) | Barbados/Lower James, Virginia     |
| (4) |                                | (11) | 19 June 1718 at Virginia           |
| (5) | Joseph Merrett (Nic. Worsdale) | (12) | 157, including 7 dead, at Virginia |
| (6) | James Day & Co.                | (13) |                                    |
| (7) | 17 October                     | (14) | 7 November 1718                    |

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R3, R55; CO 390/7

**PARNEL GALLY****1717/14**

- |     |                               |      |                                    |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| (1) |                               | (8)  | Calabar                            |
| (2) |                               | (9)  |                                    |
| (3) |                               | (10) | Barbados/York river, Virginia      |
| (4) |                               | (11) | 23 July 1718 at Virginia           |
| (5) | Robert Metherby (John Morris) | (12) | 142, including 2 dead, at Virginia |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co.          | (13) |                                    |
| (7) | 4 December                    | (14) | 24 November 1718                   |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R3, R55



**PEARL****1717/15**

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 8 guns | (8)              |
| (2)                 | (9)              |
| (3) Plantation      | (10) Barbados    |
| (4)                 | (11) 25 May 1718 |
| (5) William Painter | (12) 177 (178)   |
| (6)                 | (13) 4 June 1718 |
| (7)                 | (14) To Antigua  |
- Of Bristol.

*Sources:* CO 33/15

**PETERBOROUGH****1717/16**

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)                        | (8) Calabar                   |
| (2)                        | (9)                           |
| (3)                        | (10) Barbados/York river,     |
| (4)                        | Virginia                      |
| (5) James Edwards          | (11) 23 June 1718 at Virginia |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (12) 93, including 6 dead, at |
| (7) 18 September           | Virginia                      |
|                            | (13)                          |
|                            | (14) 18 November 1718         |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R3, R55

**PRINCESS CAROLINA****1717/17**

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 45 tons                 | (8) Guinea            |
| (2)                         | (9)                   |
| (3) British; 1715           | (10) South Carolina   |
| (4) Bristol; 1 October 1717 | (11) June 1718        |
| (5) John Bedford            | (12) 86               |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.  | (13) 18 August 1718   |
| (7) 18 November             | (14) 12 November 1718 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Carolina. The other owners included Joseph and Richard Jefferis, Noblet Ruddock, and Robert Addison. The vessel cleared from South Carolina for London, but returned to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/508

**QUEEN MARY****1717/18**

- |     |      |                  |
|-----|------|------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4) | (11) |                  |
| (5) | (12) | Alexander Bayly  |
| (6) | (13) | James Day & Co.  |
| (7) | (14) | 31 December 1717 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 9 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1

**RAYMOND GALLY****1717/19**

- |     |      |  |
|-----|------|--|
| (1) | (8)  | 100 tons; 6 guns                           |
| (2) | (9)  | 30 outwards                                |
| (3) | (10) | Bristol; 1717 Barbados                     |
| (4) | (11) | Bristol; 1717 1 September (30 August) 1718 |
| (5) |      | Benjamin Phipps                            |
| (6) | (12) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. 192                   |
| (7) | (13) | 19 December 26 September 1718              |
|     | (14) | 24 November 1718                           |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. Other owners listed included Daniel Pears, William Raymond, Andrew Ruddock, William French, and Benjamin Phipps. Robert Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**REBECCA SNOW****1717/20**

- |     |      |                                 |
|-----|------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | 50 tons                         |
| (2) | (9)  | 18 outwards                     |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica                         |
| (4) | (11) | 8 April 1718                    |
| (5) | (12) | Robert Welch 87                 |
| (6) | (13) | Abraham Hooke & Co. 4 June 1718 |
| (7) | (14) | 3 April 30 September 1718       |
- Bound outwards for Guinea. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 9 cwt of redwood and 760 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**RUMSEY****1717/21**

- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                       | (8) Bonny/Calabar         |
| (2) 20 outwards                   | (9)                       |
| (3)                               | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                               | (11) 9 June 1718          |
| (5) Charles Porter (John Eustace) | (12) 125 (126); 5 died    |
| (6) John Hollidge & Co.           | (13)                      |
| (7) 8 November                    | (14) 24 November 1718     |
- Bound outwards for Kinsale and Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R3, R55; CO 390/7

**SOCIETY****1717/22**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                           | (8)                   |
| (2)                           | (9)                   |
| (3)                           | (10) Barbados         |
| (4)                           | (11) 25 November 1718 |
| (5) William Webb (John Young) | (12) 129              |
| (6) William Freke & Co.       | (13)                  |
| (7) 18 December               | (14) 9 March 1719     |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados, the *Society* included some 206 cwt of 'Gum Arabeck or Gum Seneca' and over 25 cwt of ivory among its imports into Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1185/1; CO 33/15

**SUCCESS****1717/23**

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 75 tons; 6 guns        | (8)                        |
| (2)                        | (9)                        |
| (3) Plantation             | (10) Barbados              |
| (4)                        | (11) 28 (30) December 1717 |
| (5) Thomas Vaughan         | (12) 180                   |
| (6) Abraham Elton jr & Co. | (13) 22 March 1718         |
| (7) 17 April               | (14) 9 June 1718           |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15

**TIVERTON****1717/24**

- |     |                     |      |                     |
|-----|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) | 115 tons; 10 guns   | (8)  |                     |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | Bristol; 1712       | (10) | Barbados            |
| (4) | Bristol; 1712       | (11) | 7 (6) February 1718 |
| (5) | John Owen           | (12) | 256                 |
| (6) | Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13) | 3 April 1718        |
| (7) | 5 August            | (14) | 19 May 1718         |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. Other owners listed included John Parkin. Robert Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15

**TRYTON****1717/25**

- |     |                                    |      |                  |
|-----|------------------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons; 4 guns                    | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | 22 outwards                        | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | British                            | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) |                                    | (11) | 28 December 1717 |
| (5) | Francis Pitts (John Shep-<br>pard) | (12) | 165              |
|     |                                    | (13) | 21 January 1718  |
| (6) | Phillip Harris & Co.               | (14) | 22 March 1718    |
| (7) | 2 August                           |      |                  |

Robert Harper & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**TUNBRIDGE****1717/26**

- |     |                        |      |                  |
|-----|------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) |                        | (8)  |                  |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |                  |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4) |                        | (11) |                  |
| (5) | Joseph Stretton        | (12) |                  |
| (6) | Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) | 23 February            | (14) | 18 February 1718 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1

**VIOLET****1717/27**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons           | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 24 outwards       | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1714     | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1717     | (11) 1 July 1718       |
| (5) Stanley Harrison  | (12) 190               |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 29 October        | (14) 24 November 1718  |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 1,684 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1183/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**AFRICA BRIGANTINE****1718/1**

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons                      | (8) Guinea                |
| (2) 16 outwards                  | (9)                       |
| (3)                              | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                              | (11) 28 June 1719         |
| (5) Samuel (or Thomas) Griffiths | (12) 84                   |
| (6) Walter Hawkesworth & Co.     | (13)                      |
| (7) 22 November                  | (14) 23 October 1719      |

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**ANN GALLY****1718/2**

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                   | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                           | (9)                    |
| (3) Plantation; 1713          | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 28 November 1718 | (11) 5 September 1719  |
| (5) John Bedford              | (12) 98                |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.    | (13) 23 October 1719   |
| (7) 19 December               | (14) 29 December 1719  |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14

**ANNA AND SARAH****1718/3**

- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons                       | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 28 outwards                   | (9)                       |
| (3)                               | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                               | (11) 30 June 1719         |
| (5) John Harris (William Brittan) | (12) 159                  |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co.           | (13)                      |
| (7) 15 October                    | (14) 6 November 1719      |

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**BENSWORTH****1718/4**

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)                               | (8) Guinea/Gambia                 |
| (2)                               | (9)                               |
| (3)                               | (10) Rappahannock river, Virginia |
| (4)                               | (11) 13 August 1718               |
| (5) Nicholas Gardner              | (12) 48 (50)                      |
| (6) William and John Reeves & Co. | (13)                              |
| (7) 20 January                    | (14) 15 December 1718             |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R55

**BERKLEY GALLY****1718/5**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons               | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 34 outwards            | (9)                       |
| (3)                        | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                        | (11) 25 July 1719         |
| (5) Francis Pitts          | (12) 185                  |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 17 December            | (14) 19 October 1719      |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Virginia. The *Berkley* brought back to Bristol over 7 tons of Swedish bar iron, 'each bar above  $\frac{3}{4}$  Inch Sqr.', and some 728 lbs of beads, 'both ret'd. for want of sale' in Africa. Ships often returned from Africa with some of their outward cargo but the quantity of returned produce on the *Berkley* was unusually large.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**BETTY GALLY****1718/6**

- |                     |      |                   |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 120 tons        | (8)  |                   |
| (2) 29 outwards     | (9)  |                   |
| (3) Bristol; 1716   | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1716   | (11) | 10 January 1719   |
| (5) William Kenah   | (12) | 280               |
| (6) Peter Day & Co. | (13) | 2 May 1719        |
| (7) 2 April         | (14) | 14 July 1719      |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. Imports into Bristol from Jamaica included 1,950 lbs of Spanish indigo and 25 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**CALABAR MERCHANT****1718/7**

- |                           |      |                   |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 90 tons               | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                       | (9)  |                   |
| (3) Connecticut; 1713     | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1717         | (11) | 24 November 1718  |
| (5) Thomas Kennedy        | (12) | 182               |
| (6) Francis Stevens & Co. | (13) | 28 April 1719     |
| (7) 1 February            | (14) | 14 July 1719      |

Bound outwards for Madeira and Barbados. Imports into Bristol from Jamaica included 800 lbs of rich Spanish indigo and over 3½ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14

**CHARFIELD****1718/8**

- |                                   |      |                               |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| (1)                               | (8)  | Gambia (Guinea)               |
| (2)                               | (9)  |                               |
| (3)                               | (10) | Rappahannock river,           |
| (4)                               |      | Virginia                      |
| (5) Robert Reymer (or Bym-<br>er) | (11) | 5 September 1718              |
|                                   | (12) | 76 (72, including 12<br>dead) |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.            |      |                               |
| (7) 16 January                    | (13) |                               |
|                                   | (14) |                               |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde. David Moore was also named as master in Virginia

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; CO 5/1320, R3, R55

**CHARLES SNOW****1718/9**

- |     |      |                     |
|-----|------|---------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                     |
| (2) | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | (10) | Barbados            |
| (4) | (11) | 31 December 1718 (9 |
| (5) |      | January 1719)       |
| (6) | (12) | 109                 |
| (7) | (13) |                     |
|     | (14) | 7 July 1719         |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde. Joseph Fowler was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2,982 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 33/15

**DIAMOND GALLY****1718/10**

- |     |      |                   |
|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) | 4 April 1719      |
| (5) | (12) | 80                |
| (6) | (13) | 16 June 1719      |
| (7) | (14) | 19 October 1719   |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**DUCKINFIELD GALLY****1718/11**

- |     |      |                   |
|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | (11) | 9 March 1719      |
| (5) | (12) | 280               |
| (6) | (13) | 17 June 1719      |
| (7) | (14) | 24 October 1719   |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7



**FREKE GALLY****1718/12**

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 140 tons                      | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                               | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1704                 | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 4 January 1705       | (11) 25 June 1719      |
| (5) Alexander Neale (John Morgan) | (12) 240               |
| (6) Philip Freke & Co.            | (13) 24 October 1719   |
| (7) 9 July                        | (14) 18 January 1720   |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory and over 15 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14

**GREYHOUND GALLY (1)****1718/13**

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons            | (8) Bonny/Calabar                |
| (2) 30 outwards         | (9)                              |
| (3)                     | (10) York river, Virginia        |
| (4)                     | (11) 11 August 1718              |
| (5) Henry Forrest       | (12) 182 (183, including 5 died) |
| (6) Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13)                             |
| (7) 16 January          | (14) 24 November 1718            |

Bound outwards for Africa and North America.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1183/1; CO 5/1320, R3, R55; CO 390/7

**GREYHOUND (2)****1718/14**

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 28 outwards             | (9)                       |
| (3)                         | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                         | (11) 1 September 1719     |
| (5) Henry Forrest           | (12) 170                  |
| (6) William Challoner & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 30 December             | (14) 15 January 1720      |

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**MERCY GALLY****1718/15**

- |                      |      |                   |
|----------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 120 tons         | (8)  |                   |
| (2) 30 outwards      | (9)  |                   |
| (3) Bristol; 1711    | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1711    | (11) | 10 January 1719   |
| (5) Michael Callahan | (12) | 330               |
| (6) James Day & Co.  | (13) | 2 May 1719        |
| (7) 10 May           | (14) | 28 July 1719      |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. Imports into Bristol from Jamaica included 1,000 lbs of rich Spanish indigo.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**MOREHAMPTON****1718/16**

- |                                    |      |                      |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                       | (8)  | Bonny                |
| (2) 24 outwards                    | (9)  |                      |
| (3)                                | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4)                                | (11) | 21 August 1719       |
| (5) Thomas Griffiths (John Maddox) | (12) | 61                   |
| (6) William Wraxall & Co.          | (13) |                      |
| (7) 15 December                    | (14) | 5 December 1719      |
- The master of the vessel at the start of the voyage was also named as David Griffiths.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**MORNING STAR****1718/17**

- |                           |      |             |
|---------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) 50 tons               | (8)  |             |
| (2) 11 outwards           | (9)  |             |
| (3) British               | (10) |             |
| (4)                       | (11) |             |
| (5) James Cotchet         | (12) |             |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (13) |             |
| (7) 19 September          | (14) | 4 July 1719 |
- Returned directly from Africa with some 45½ tons of redwood, 50 cwt of ivory and 3,000 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 390/7

**NOBLET SLOOP****1718/18**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons              | (8) Angola                |
| (2) 18 outwards          | (9)                       |
| (3)                      | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                      | (11) 27 October 1719      |
| (5) William Westover     | (12) 146                  |
| (Robert Wetherby)        | (13)                      |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (14) 21 April 1720        |
| (7) 31 October           |                           |
- Bound outwards for Kinsale and Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**PENIEL****1718/19**

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                  | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 27 outwards               | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1718             | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 16 July 1718     | (11) 5 June 1719       |
| (5) Thomas (or Peter) Skinner | (12) 160               |
|                               | (13) 29 July 1719      |
| (6) John Becher & Co.         | (14) 16 October 1719   |
| (7) 11 August                 |                        |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**PRINCE EUGENE****1718/20**

- |                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 200 tons                         | (8) Madagascar            |
| (2) 50 outwards                      | (9)                       |
| (3)                                  | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                                  | (11) 18 May 1719          |
| (5) William Stretton (James Goodall) | (12) 340                  |
|                                      | (13)                      |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co.           | (14) 26 October 1719      |
| (7) 27 February                      |                           |
- Bound outwards for Madeira and Madagascar.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**QUEEN MARY****1718/21**

- |     |                 |                        |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons        | (8)                    |
| (2) | 36 outwards     | (9)                    |
| (3) | Bristol; 1707   | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 1716   | (11) 6 December 1718   |
| (5) | Thomas Edwards  | (12) 330               |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) 2 May 1719        |
| (7) | 2 April         | (14) 14 July 1719      |
- Imports into Bristol from Jamaica included 1,800 lbs of rich Spanish indigo and over 29 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**RAYMOND****1718/22**

- |     |                      |                         |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 6 guns     | (8)                     |
| (2) | 30 outwards          | (9)                     |
| (3) | Bristol; 1717 (?)    | (10) Barbados           |
| (4) | Bristol; 1717        | (11) 5 (3) October 1719 |
| (5) | Benjamin Phipps      | (12) 230                |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) 13 November 1719   |
| (7) | 24 December          | (14) 31 December 1719   |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. Robert Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Other owners listed included Robert Harper, Daniel Peace, William Raymond, and Andrew Ruddock.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1187/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**ROBERT AND HENRY****1718/23**

- |     |                  |                        |
|-----|------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons         | (8)                    |
| (2) |                  | (9)                    |
| (3) | Bristol          | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 1717    | (11) 10 November 1718  |
| (5) | John Scott       | (12) 149               |
| (6) | Joseph Way & Co. | (13) 23 December 1718  |
| (7) | 13 January       | (14) 10 April 1719     |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 22 cwt of ivory and over 37 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1181/1; E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14

**SHERLEY GALLY****1718/24**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                 | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                         | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1715           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 20 August 1718 | (11) 17 August 1719    |
| (5) Thomas Rowes            | (12) 192               |
| (6) Francis Crowe & Co.     | (13) 24 October 1719   |
| (7) 23 September            | (14) 13 January 1720   |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. Joseph Way was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14

**SIRALONE****1718/25**

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons     | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 24 outwards | (9)                       |
| (3)             | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)             | (11) 18 August 1719       |
| (5) Rice Harris | (12) 103                  |
| (6) Warren Cary | (13)                      |
| (7) 13 December | (14) 2 January 1720       |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 2 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**TIVERTON****1718/26**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons              | (8)                    |
| (2)                      | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1712        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1712        | (11) 8 April 1719      |
| (5) William Thruppe      | (12) 220               |
| (6) Gustavus Scott & Co. | (13) 20 June 1719      |
| (7) 11 August            | (14) 15 October 1719   |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde. The vessel's imports into Bristol included nearly 23 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14

**TRITON****1718/27**

- |                                   |      |                               |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                       | (8)  |                               |
| (2) 22 outwards                   | (9)  |                               |
| (3) British                       | (10) | Barbados                      |
| (4)                               | (11) | 1 December (28 November) 1718 |
| (5) John Sheppard (John Williams) | (12) | 154                           |
| (6) Philip Harris & Co.           | (13) |                               |
| (7) 8 May                         | (14) | 10 March 1719                 |
- Robert Harper was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**TUNBRIDGE GALLY****1718/28**

- |                            |      |                   |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                | (8)  |                   |
| (2) 30 outwards            | (9)  |                   |
| (3) Bristol; 1712          | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1712          | (11) | 10 January 1719   |
| (5) Joseph Stretton        | (12) | 243               |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) | 28 April 1719     |
| (7) 19 June                | (14) | 14 July 1719      |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde, Africa and Barbados. Imports into Bristol from Jamaica included 1,800 lbs of rich Spanish indigo and 276 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**VIOLET****1718/29**

- |                           |      |                      |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)  | Guinea               |
| (2)                       | (9)  |                      |
| (3)                       | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4)                       | (11) | 18 May 1719          |
| (5) Stanley Harrison      | (12) | 128                  |
| (6) [John Becher & Co. ?] | (13) |                      |
| (7)                       | (14) |                      |

*Sources:* CO 5/1320, R55

**WILLIAM AND SARAH****1718/30**

- |     |                       |      |                   |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 90 tons               | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | 24 outwards           | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | Bristol; 1713         | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 1713         | (11) | 22 December 1718  |
| (5) | James Stephens (Peter | (12) | 200               |
|     | Liscomb)              | (13) | 27 April 1719     |
| (6) | Philip Harris & Co.   | (14) |                   |
| (7) | 29 March              |      |                   |

The master of the vessel at the start of the voyage was also named as William Stevens.

*Sources:* E190/1182/4; E190/1185/1; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**ALEXANDER****1719/1**

- |     |                           |      |              |
|-----|---------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                  | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 16 outwards               | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                           | (10) |              |
| (4) |                           | (11) |              |
| (5) | Nicholas Poole jr (Edward | (12) |              |
|     | Manship)                  | (13) |              |
| (6) | William Jefferis & Co.    | (14) | 16 June 1720 |
| (7) | 24 July                   |      |              |

Returned directly from Africa with 66½ tons of redwood, over 20 cwt of ivory, and 40 cwt of rice.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 390/7

**BENSWORTH****1719/2**

- |     |                        |      |  |
|-----|------------------------|------|--|
| (1) |                        | (8)  |  |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |  |
| (4) |                        | (11) |  |
| (5) | Nicholas Gardner       | (12) |  |
| (6) | William and John Reeve | (13) |  |
|     | & Co.                  | (14) |  |
| (7) | 17 February            |      |  |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1

**BERKLEY****1719/3**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons               | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 34 outwards            | (9)                       |
| (3)                        | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                        | (11) 31 May 1720          |
| (5) Francis Pitts          | (12) 160                  |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 8 December             | (14) 17 September 1720    |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 16 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**BETTY****1719/4**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 20 outwards          | (9)                       |
| (3)                      | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                      | (11) 1 June 1720          |
| (5) George Stretton      | (12) 82                   |
| (6) Robert Addison & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 7 October            | (14) 11 October 1720      |

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**BETTY GALLY****1719/5**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons                | (8)                    |
| (2) 29 outwards             | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1 October 1716 | (11) 23 May 1720       |
| (5) William Kenah           | (12) 320               |
| (6) Peter Day & Co.         | (13) 18 June 1720      |
| (7) 2 October               | (14) 15 August 1720    |
- John Day was also named as an owner of the vessel. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 5 tons of redwood and 848 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14; CO 390/7



**CALLABAR MERCHANT****1719/6**

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 190 tons              | (8) Old Calabar           |
| (2) 20 outwards           | (9) 181                   |
| (3)                       | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                       | (11) 20 April 1720        |
| (5) Thomas Kennedy        | (12) 156                  |
| (6) Francis Stevens & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 22 September          | (14) 9 August 1720        |

Bound outwards for Madeira, this vessel was seized by pirates on 11 December 1719 near Old Calabar and held for nine weeks at Old Calabar, Cape Lopez and Anabona Island. It was eventually released and left the coast with half its complement of slaves, together with a further 21 slaves given by the pirates as compensation. Thirty-six of its slaves are reported to have died. The vessel's owners were listed as Francis Stevens, Abel Grant, Thomas Melton, Samuel Allen, and Samuel Fry. Its imports into Bristol included over 20 cwt of ivory and 2 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7; Donnan, IV, 95–99

**COMMERCE****1719/7**

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1)                    | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                    | (9)                       |
| (3)                    | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                    | (11) 11 May 1720          |
| (5) David Moor         | (12) 130                  |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 3 September        | (14) 23 August 1720       |

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55

**CORNWALL****1719/8**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 140 tons              | (8)                  |
| (2) 36 outwards           | (9)                  |
| (3)                       | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                       | (11)                 |
| (5) Charles Rowles        | (12)                 |
| (6) Noblett Ruddock & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 31 December           | (14) 11 January 1721 |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included nearly 24 cwt of ivory and over 9 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7; Bristol Record Office, 08226, Noblett Ruddock Shipping Notes

**COULSTONE****1719/9**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons                | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 20 outwards            | (9)                       |
| (3)                        | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                        | (11) 8 September 1719     |
| (5) Hugh Vaughan           | (12) 123                  |
| (6) Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13)                      |
| (7) 14 January             | (14) 23 December 1719     |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1185/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**HENRY****1719/10**

- |                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| (1) 75 tons              | (8)  |
| (2) 30 outwards          | (9)  |
| (3)                      | (10) |
| (4)                      | (11) |
| (5) Henry Smith          | (12) |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 28 January           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; CO 390/7

**JASON****1719/11**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 120 tons          | (8)                  |
| (2) 40 outwards       | (9)                  |
| (3)                   | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                   | (11)                 |
| (5) John Plummer      | (12)                 |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 3 December        | (14) 26 October 1720 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 409 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 390/7

**NIGHTINGALE****1719/12**

- |                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons                    | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 18 outwards                | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1715              | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 27 September 1717 | (11) 1 September 1719  |
|                                | (12) 70                |
| (5) James Chrichton            | (13) 20 October 1719   |
| (6) John Becher & Co.          | (14) 31 December 1719  |
| (7) 15 January                 |                        |
- Other owners listed included Day & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**OLDBURY****1719/13**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 20 outwards            | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1719          | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 16 April 1719 | (11) 26 January 1720   |
| (5) Joseph James           | (12) 160               |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.  | (13) 31 March 1720     |
| (7) 6 May                  | (14) 13 June 1720      |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**PARNEL****1719/14**

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 70 tons              | (8)                |
| (2) 18 outwards          | (9)                |
| (3)                      | (10)               |
| (4)                      | (11)               |
| (5) John Morris          | (12)               |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13)               |
| (7) 21 January           | (14) 5 August 1719 |
- Returning directly to Bristol from Africa, the *Parnel* imported over 28¼ cwt of ivory. It also brought back some of its outward cargo, including Indian textiles, German linens, Swedish bar iron, and beads.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1185/1

**PENIEL****1719/15**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 100 tons          | (8)                  |
| (2) 25 outwards       | (9)                  |
| (3)                   | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                   | (11)                 |
| (5) Thomas Skinner    | (12)                 |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 24 December       | (14) 25 October 1720 |

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 390/7; Bristol Record Office, 08226, Noblett Ruddock Shipping Notes

**PETERBOROUGH****1719/16**

- |     |                        |      |
|-----|------------------------|------|
| (1) | 120 tons               | (8)  |
| (2) | 30 outwards            | (9)  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |
| (4) |                        | (11) |
| (5) | John Owen              | (12) |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 23 May                 | (14) |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. It was reported from London on 11 April 1720 that the *Peterborough* had fallen into the hands of pirates on the African coast and had been fitted out as a pirate.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; CO 390/7; Donnan, II, 243n

**QUEEN MARY****1719/17**

- |     |                 |      |                 |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons        | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 36 outwards     | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                 | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4) |                 | (11) |                 |
| (5) | Thomas Edwards  | (12) |                 |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 16 September    | (14) | 25 October 1720 |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 tons 16 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 390/7

**REBECCA****1719/18**

- |     |               |      |               |
|-----|---------------|------|---------------|
| (1) | 40 tons       | (8)  |               |
| (2) | 6 outwards    | (9)  |               |
| (3) |               | (10) | Montserrat    |
| (4) |               | (11) |               |
| (5) | Jabez Biglow  | (12) |               |
| (6) | Abraham Hooke | (13) |               |
| (7) | 6 June        | (14) | 30 April 1720 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 390/7

**ROBERT****1719/19**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                 | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 24 outwards              | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1718            | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 29 January 1719 | (11) 20 October 1719   |
| (5) Richard Arding           | (12) 202               |
| (6) Richard Arding & Co.     | (13) 1 December 1719   |
| (7) 30 April                 | (14) 4 February 1720   |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**SOCIETY****1719/20**

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                     | (8)              |
| (2)                     | (9)              |
| (3)                     | (10)             |
| (4)                     | (11)             |
| (5) John Young          | (12)             |
| (6) William Freke & Co. | (13)             |
| (7) 8 September         | (14) 6 July 1720 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados, the *Society* appears to have returned to Bristol directly from Africa. Its inward cargo included some 45½ tons of redwood, 1,400 lbs of Guinea grains and 37½ cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2

**TIVERTON****1719/21**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) 115 tons                            | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 29 outwards                         | (9)                       |
| (3)                                     | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                                     | (11) 7 July 1720          |
| (5) Eneas Southerland (Thomas Constant) | (12) 210                  |
| (6) Abraham Hooke                       | (13)                      |
| (7) 16 December                         | (14) 2 December 1720      |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 462 lbs (?) of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**TRITON****1719/22**

- |     |                             |      |                   |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons                     | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | 20 outwards                 | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | Bristol; 1709               | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 22 July 1717       | (11) | 10 May 1720       |
| (5) | John Morris (Samuel Harris) | (12) | 164               |
|     |                             | (13) | 20 June 1720      |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co.        | (14) | 12 August 1720    |
| (7) | 25 September                |      |                   |

Bound outwards for Kinsale and Africa. Philip Harris was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 1 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1186/1; E190/1187/2; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**ABINGTON****1720/1**

- |     |                        |      |              |
|-----|------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 150 tons               | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 30 outwards            | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                        | (11) |              |
| (5) | John Smith             | (12) |              |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 28 April               | (14) | 17 June 1721 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 4¼ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**ALLEXANDER****1720/2**

- |     |                        |      |  |
|-----|------------------------|------|--|
| (1) | 100 tons               | (8)  |  |
| (2) | 20 outwards            | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |  |
| (4) |                        | (11) |  |
| (5) | Edward Manship         | (12) |  |
| (6) | William Jefferis & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 28 July                | (14) |  |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; CO 390/7

**BETTY GALLY****1720/3**

- |     |                                  |      |                 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 120 tons                         | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 32 outwards                      | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | British                          | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4) |                                  | (11) |                 |
| (5) | William Holland (Thomas Edwards) | (12) |                 |
|     |                                  | (13) |                 |
| (6) | Peter Day & Co.                  | (14) | 1 December 1721 |
| (7) | 25 November                      |      |                 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 19 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**CALLABAR MERCHANT****1720/4**

- |     |                       |      |                              |
|-----|-----------------------|------|------------------------------|
| (1) | 90 tons               | (8)  |                              |
| (2) | 23 outwards           | (9)  |                              |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Rappahannock river, Virginia |
| (4) |                       |      |                              |
| (5) | Thomas Kennedy        | (11) | 17 August 1721               |
| (6) | Francis Stevens & Co. | (12) | 224                          |
| (7) | 11 November           | (13) |                              |
|     |                       | (14) |                              |

Bound outwards for Africa and Virginia.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**COMMERCE****1720/5**

- |     |                    |      |                      |
|-----|--------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 90 tons            | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) | 18 outwards        | (9)  |                      |
| (3) |                    | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) |                    | (11) | 27 June 1721         |
| (5) | David Moore        | (12) | 124                  |
| (6) | Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) | 8 November         | (14) | 25 November 1721     |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**COULSTONE SNOW****1720/6**

- |     |                        |      |               |
|-----|------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) | 70 tons                | (8)  |               |
| (2) | 20 outwards            | (9)  |               |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4) |                        | (11) |               |
| (5) | Hugh Vaughan           | (12) |               |
| (6) | Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) | 29 January             | (14) | 16 March 1721 |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**DOVER GALLY****1720/7**

- |     |                          |      |                |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                 | (8)  |                |
| (2) | 28 outwards              | (9)  |                |
| (3) | British                  | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                          | (11) |                |
| (5) | John Price (Rice Harris) | (12) |                |
| (6) | James Day & Co.          | (13) |                |
| (7) | 25 August                | (14) | 6 October 1721 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**FREKE GALLY****1720/8**

- |     |                           |      |                |
|-----|---------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 140 tons                  | (8)  |                |
| (2) | 30 outwards               | (9)  |                |
| (3) | British                   | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                           | (11) |                |
| (5) | John James (Joseph Smith) | (12) |                |
|     |                           | (13) |                |
| (6) | Phillip Freke & Co.       | (14) | 12 August 1721 |
| (7) | 13 July                   |      |                |
- Referred to also as 'Ark Gally'. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 22 cwt of ivory and 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7; Bristol Record Office, 08226, Noblett Ruddock Shipping Notes

**GREYHOUND****1720/9**

- |     |                         |      |                      |
|-----|-------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons                | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) | 28 outwards             | (9)  |                      |
| (3) | British                 | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) |                         | (11) | 6 April 1721         |
| (5) | Henry Forrest           | (12) | 222                  |
| (6) | William Challoner & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) | 23 August               | (14) | 23 August 1721       |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**HUNTER****1720/10**

- |     |                         |      |                      |
|-----|-------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 60 tons                 | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) | 15 outwards             | (9)  |                      |
| (3) |                         | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) |                         | (11) | 4 August 1720        |
| (5) | John Maddox             | (12) | 55                   |
| (6) | William Challoner & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) | 23 January              | (14) | 7 December 1720      |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1187/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7



**MERCY GALLY****1720/11**

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons         | (8) Senegal/Gambia (?) |
| (2) 24 outwards      | (9)                    |
| (3) British          | (10) Jamaica           |
| (4)                  | (11)                   |
| (5) Michael Callahan | (12)                   |
| (6) James Day & Co.  | (13)                   |
| (7) 3 February       | (14) 5 May 1721        |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 13½ cwt of 'Gum Seneca' and 117 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**MONMOUTH****1720/12**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 100 tons            | (8)                  |
| (2) 24 outwards         | (9)                  |
| (3)                     | (10) Virginia        |
| (4)                     | (11)                 |
| (5) Richard Millington  | (12)                 |
| (6) Stephen Perry & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 27 July             | (14) 13 October 1721 |
- Bound outwards for Cork and Africa. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 26 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**MORNING STAR****1720/13**

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns       | (8)                       |
| (2) 15 outwards           | (9)                       |
| (3) Bristol; 1712         | (10) Barbados             |
| (4) Bristol; 1713         | (11) 17 (15) October 1720 |
| (5) James Cotchett        | (12) 114                  |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (13) 11 November 1720     |
| (7) 29 February           | (14) 30 December 1720     |
- William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Other owners listed included John and Richard Jefferis, Nicholas Poole, Isaac Elton, Mark Godard, and Nicholas Poole jr. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 20 cwt of ivory and 8 tons 2 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**NIGHTINGALE****1720/14**

- |     |                   |      |              |
|-----|-------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 50 tons           | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 14 outwards       | (9)  |              |
| (3) | British           | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                   | (11) |              |
| (5) | James Crighton    | (12) |              |
| (6) | John Becher & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 20 August         | (14) | 22 June 1721 |

The *Nightingale* was also loading goods for Africa in March 1720 and was entered out on 31 March, when its crew numbered 15. It seems unlikely that it sailed at that time.

Sources: E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**OLDBURY****1720/15**

- |     |                       |      |              |
|-----|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 80 tons               | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 22 outwards           | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Montserrat   |
| (4) |                       | (11) | 2 April 1721 |
| (5) | John George           | (12) | 209          |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 5 September           | (14) | 18 July 1721 |

William Baker and Robert Henvill were agents for the sale of the slaves at Montserrat. The other owners of the vessel were listed as John Corsley, Richard Hawkesworth, Robert Rogers, and William Baker. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 17 cwt of ivory.

Sources: E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 152/15; CO 152/18; CO 390/7

**PRINCE EUGENE****1720/16**

- |     |                        |      |                      |
|-----|------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) |                        | (8)  | Madagascar           |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |                      |
| (3) |                        | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) |                        | (11) | 21 June 1721         |
| (5) | Evan Morgan            | (12) | 103                  |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) | 18 May                 | (14) |                      |

The vessel and its master were reported to have been seized in Virginia and the master sent home on board a man of war for trial for allegedly having East India goods on the *Eugene*. It was also reported that he had probably had dealings with pirates at Madagascar.

Sources: E190/1187/1; CO 5/1320, R55; Donnan, IV, 184n

**RAYMOND GALLY****1720/17**

- |                          |      |               |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)  |               |
| (2) 28 outwards          | (9)  |               |
| (3)                      | (10) | Carolina      |
| (4)                      | (11) |               |
| (5) Benjamin Phipps      | (12) |               |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 4 February           | (14) | 14 April 1721 |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7; Bristol Record Office, 08226, Noblett Ruddock Shipping Notes

**REBECCA****1720/18**

- |                                   |      |                      |
|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 40 tons                       | (8)  | Madagascar           |
| (2) 19 outwards                   | (9)  |                      |
| (3)                               | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4)                               | (11) | 26 June 1721         |
| (5) Robert Sprig (Timothy Tyzack) | (12) | 59                   |
|                                   | (13) |                      |
| (6) Abraham Hooke                 | (14) |                      |
| (7) 13 July                       |      |                      |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**ROBERT****1720/19**

- |                          |      |                 |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)  | Cape Coast      |
| (2) 22 outwards          | (9)  |                 |
| (3)                      | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4)                      | (11) |                 |
| (5) Richard Arding       | (12) |                 |
| (6) Richard Arding & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) 16 April             | (14) | 16 January 1721 |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde, the *Robert* was reported on 2 August 1720 to be trading at Cape Coast.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7; Donnan, II, 247

**ROBERT AND HENRY****1720/20**

- |                      |      |              |
|----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) 100 tons         | (8)  |              |
| (2) 25 outwards      | (9)  |              |
| (3)                  | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                  | (11) |              |
| (5) Thomas Stout     | (12) |              |
| (6) Joseph Way & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 15 March         | (14) | 30 June 1721 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**SOCIETY****1720/21**

- |     |                     |      |  |
|-----|---------------------|------|--|
| (1) | 80 tons             | (8)  |  |
| (2) | 21 outwards         | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                     | (10) |  |
| (4) |                     | (11) |  |
| (5) | John Young          | (12) |  |
| (6) | William Freke & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 27 August           | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Cape Verde and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; CO 390/7

**STEWELL****1720/22**

- |     |                      |      |              |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 70 tons              | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 20 outwards          | (9)  |              |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                      | (11) |              |
| (5) | Edward Markham       | (12) |              |
| (6) | Phillip Harris & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 13 May               | (14) | 27 June 1721 |

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**TRYTON****1720/23**

- |     |                      |      |                |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 80 tons              | (8)  |                |
| (2) | 20 outwards          | (9)  |                |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                      | (11) |                |
| (5) | Samuel Harris        | (12) |                |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7) | 27 October           | (14) | 14 August 1721 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 10 tons 11 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**TUNBRIDGE GALLY****1720/24**

- |     |                                |      |              |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 90 tons                        | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 30 outwards                    | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                                | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                                | (11) |              |
| (5) | Nicholas Gardner (John Morgan) | (12) |              |
|     |                                | (13) |              |
| (6) | Robert Tunbridge & Co.         | (14) | 26 June 1721 |
| (7) | 3 May                          |      |              |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**WESTBURY****1720/25**

- |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| (1) 80 tons            | (8) Guinea |
| (2) 23 outwards        | (9)        |
| (3)                    | (10)       |
| (4)                    | (11)       |
| (5) Jabez Biglow       | (12)       |
| (6) Henry Parker & Co. | (13)       |
| (7) 13 August          | (14)       |

The *Westbury* was reported taken on 21 March 1721 with 177 slaves on board bound for Jamaica by a Spanish sloop off Cape Mavilla (Hispaniola) and carried into Baracoa, Cuba.

*Sources:* E190/1187/1; CO 390/7; Donnan, II, 283

**ABINGTON****1721/1**

- |                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| (1) 50 tons          | (8)  |
| (2) 32 outwards      | (9)  |
| (3)                  | (10) |
| (4)                  | (11) |
| (5) John Smith       | (12) |
| (6) Abel Grant & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 16 September     | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Cork, Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**AMERICA****1721/2**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 50 tons               | (8)                  |
| (2) 18 outwards           | (9)                  |
| (3)                       | (10) Montserrat      |
| (4)                       | (11) 23 January 1722 |
| (5) Thomas Marshall       | (12) 125             |
| (6) Richard Asheton & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 14 August             | (14)                 |

Nathaniel Webb was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Montserrat. The other owners of the vessel included William Challoner, William Baker, Isaac Hobhouse, Richard and Walter Lougher, William Clymer, and Peter Caster.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 152/15; CO 152/18; CO 390/7

**BERKLEY GALLY** **1721/3**

- |     |                        |      |
|-----|------------------------|------|
| (1) | 140 tons               | (8)  |
| (2) | 33 outwards            | (9)  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |
| (4) |                        | (11) |
| (5) | Francis Pitts          | (12) |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 21 June                | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**BETTY** **1721/4**

- |     |                              |      |                   |
|-----|------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                     | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | 21 outwards                  | (9)  |                   |
| (3) |                              | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) |                              | (11) | 25 September 1721 |
| (5) | George Stratton (John Jones) | (12) | 175               |
| (6) | Robert Addison & Co.         | (13) | 30 October 1721   |
| (7) | 16 January                   | (14) |                   |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 142/14; CO 390/7

**BETTY GALLY** **1721/5**

- |     |                    |      |
|-----|--------------------|------|
| (1) | 60 tons            | (8)  |
| (2) | 18 outwards        | (9)  |
| (3) |                    | (10) |
| (4) |                    | (11) |
| (5) | Henry James        | (12) |
| (6) | Thomas Freke & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 13 October         | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**CHESTER** **1721/6**

- |     |                  |      |
|-----|------------------|------|
| (1) | 60 tons          | (8)  |
| (2) | 18 outwards      | (9)  |
| (3) |                  | (10) |
| (4) |                  | (11) |
| (5) | William Stephens | (12) |
| (6) | John Baker & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 16 October       | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**COLSTON****1721/7**

- |     |                        |      |              |
|-----|------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 70 tons                | (8)  |              |
| (2) | 19 outwards            | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                        | (11) |              |
| (5) | Joseph Jeanes          | (12) |              |
| (6) | Robert Tunbridge & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 9 August               | (14) | 6 April 1723 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**CORNWALL****1721/8**

- |     |                      |      |  |
|-----|----------------------|------|--|
| (1) | 140 tons             | (8)  |  |
| (2) | 36 outwards          | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                      | (10) |  |
| (4) |                      | (11) |  |
| (5) | Charles Rowles       | (12) |  |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 7 June               | (14) |  |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**DOVER****1721/9**

- |     |                 |      |  |
|-----|-----------------|------|--|
| (1) | 100 tons        | (8)  |  |
| (2) | 20 outwards     | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                 | (10) |  |
| (4) |                 | (11) |  |
| (5) | Rice Harris     | (12) |  |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 1 December      | (14) |  |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**GREYHOUND****1721/10**

- |     |                         |      |                      |
|-----|-------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) | 30 outwards             | (9)  |                      |
| (3) |                         | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) |                         | (11) | 5 June 1722          |
| (5) | Henry Forrest           | (12) | 166                  |
| (6) | William Challoner & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) | 13 November             | (14) |                      |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**HAPPY ADAM****1721/11**

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (1)              | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)              | (9)                       |
| (3)              | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)              | (11) 18 July 1722         |
| (5) Henry Arthur | (12) 73                   |
| (6)              | (13)                      |
| (7)              | (14)                      |

*Sources:* CO 5/1320, R55**HUNTER****1721/12**

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 60 tons                 | (8)                        |
| (2) 12 outwards             | (9)                        |
| (3)                         | (10) Barbados              |
| (4)                         | (11) 2 (28) September 1721 |
| (5) John Maddox             | (12) 9                     |
| (6) William Challoner & Co. | (13)                       |
| (7) 4 February              | (14)                       |
- Bound outwards for Kinsale and Africa. The slaves delivered to Barbados in 1721 were probably part of the *Hunter's* cargo, the rest being sold elsewhere.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7**ISAAC****1721/13**

- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| (1) 80 tons            | (8)  |
| (2) 20 outwards        | (9)  |
| (3)                    | (10) |
| (4)                    | (11) |
| (5) William Barry      | (12) |
| (6) Edmund Baugh & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 26 September       | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7**JASON****1721/14**

- |                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| (1) 200 tons          | (8)  |
| (2) 40 outwards       | (9)  |
| (3)                   | (10) |
| (4)                   | (11) |
| (5) John Plummer      | (12) |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 29 August         | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7



**MARY** **1721/15**

- |     |                      |      |
|-----|----------------------|------|
| (1) | 130 tons             | (8)  |
| (2) | 32 outwards          | (9)  |
| (3) |                      | (10) |
| (4) |                      | (11) |
| (5) | William Thruppe      | (12) |
| (6) | Phillip Harris & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 13 April             | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**MERCY GALLY** **1721/16**

- |     |                 |      |
|-----|-----------------|------|
| (1) | 120 tons        | (8)  |
| (2) | 28 outwards     | (9)  |
| (3) |                 | (10) |
| (4) |                 | (11) |
| (5) | Stanly Harrison | (12) |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 15 August       | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**MORNING STAR** **1721/17**

- |     |                       |      |
|-----|-----------------------|------|
| (1) | 50 tons               | (8)  |
| (2) | 16 outwards           | (9)  |
| (3) |                       | (10) |
| (4) |                       | (11) |
| (5) | James Cochet          | (12) |
| (6) | Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 6 February            | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**NIGHTINGALE** **1721/18**

- |     |                   |              |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) | 50 tons           | (8)          |
| (2) | 18 outwards       | (9)          |
| (3) |                   | (10) Jamaica |
| (4) |                   | (11)         |
| (5) | James Crighton    | (12)         |
| (6) | John Becher & Co. | (13)         |
| (7) | 21 August         | (14)         |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**OLDBURY****1721/19**

- |     |                       |      |
|-----|-----------------------|------|
| (1) | 80 tons               | (8)  |
| (2) | 22 outwards           | (9)  |
| (3) |                       | (10) |
| (4) |                       | (11) |
| (5) | John George           | (12) |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 26 September          | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**PENIEL****1721/20**

- |     |                   |      |
|-----|-------------------|------|
| (1) | 100 tons          | (8)  |
| (2) | 25 outwards       | (9)  |
| (3) |                   | (10) |
| (4) |                   | (11) |
| (5) | Thomas Skinner    | (12) |
| (6) | John Becher & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 19 August         | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**RAYMOND****1721/21**

- |     |                      |      |
|-----|----------------------|------|
| (1) | 120 tons             | (8)  |
| (2) | 23 outwards          | (9)  |
| (3) |                      | (10) |
| (4) |                      | (11) |
| (5) | Benjamin Phipps      | (12) |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 18 August            | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**ROBERT****1721/22**

- |     |                      |      |                          |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------------------|
| (1) |                      | (8)  | Sierra Leone/Jaque a Ja- |
| (2) |                      |      | ques [Ivory Coast]       |
| (3) |                      | (9)  | 30 at Sierra Leone       |
| (4) |                      | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica        |
| (5) | Richard Arding       | (11) | 7 November 1721          |
| (6) | Richard Arding & Co. | (12) | 190                      |
| (7) | 23 February          | (13) | 12 January 1722          |
|     |                      | (14) |                          |

Bound outwards for Cape Verde. The vessel experienced a slave revolt on the coast which resulted in the death of 3 crew and the execution of 3 slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 142/14; John Atkins, *A Voyage to Guinea, Brasil, and the West Indies* (London, 1735), pp. 71-73

**SARAH** **1721/23**

- |     |                        |      |
|-----|------------------------|------|
| (1) | 60 tons                | (8)  |
| (2) | 17 outwards            | (9)  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |
| (4) |                        | (11) |
| (5) | Peter Rouse            | (12) |
| (6) | William Jefferis & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 15 February            | (14) |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Carolina.

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**SHERLEY** **1721/24**

- |     |                                 |      |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|
| (1) | 80 tons                         | (8)  |
| (2) | 30 outwards                     | (9)  |
| (3) |                                 | (10) |
| (4) |                                 | (11) |
| (5) | Jabez Biglow                    | (12) |
| (6) | John and Charles Scandret & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 18 August                       | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**STAWELL** **1721/25**

- |     |                     |      |
|-----|---------------------|------|
| (1) | 70 tons             | (8)  |
| (2) | 22 outwards         | (9)  |
| (3) |                     | (10) |
| (4) |                     | (11) |
| (5) | Edward Markham      | (12) |
| (6) | Philip Harris & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 15 August           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7; Bristol Record Office, 08226, Noblett Ruddock Shipping Notes

**TIVERTON** **1721/26**

- |     |                                |      |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|
| (1) | 115 tons                       | (8)  |
| (2) | 26 outwards                    | (9)  |
| (3) |                                | (10) |
| (4) |                                | (11) |
| (5) | John Scandret (John Constance) | (12) |
| (6) | Abell Hook & Co.               | (13) |
| (7) | 28 January                     | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**TRITON** **1721/27**

- |     |                      |      |
|-----|----------------------|------|
| (1) | 80 tons              | (8)  |
| (2) | 20 outwards          | (9)  |
| (3) |                      | (10) |
| (4) |                      | (11) |
| (5) | Samuel Harris        | (12) |
| (6) | Andrew Ruddock & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 13 October           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1190/2; CO 390/7

**AMERICA** **1722/1**

- |     |                       |                         |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons               | (8)                     |
| (2) | 12 outwards           | (9)                     |
| (3) |                       | (10) Barbados           |
| (4) |                       | (11) 13 (21) March 1723 |
| (5) | Thomas Marshall       | (12) 146 (143)          |
| (6) | Richard Lougher & Co. | (13)                    |
| (7) | 8 August              | (14) 2 October 1723     |
- Isaac Crump was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 3 cwt of redwood and 465 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**BERKLEY GALLY** **1722/2**

- |     |                        |                        |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons               | (8)                    |
| (2) | 30 outwards            | (9)                    |
| (3) |                        | (10) Jamaica           |
| (4) |                        | (11)                   |
| (5) | Francis Pitts          | (12)                   |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) | 28 September           | (14) 19 September 1723 |

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**BETTY** **1722/3**

- |     |                                |                      |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                       | (8)                  |
| (2) | 21 outwards                    | (9)                  |
| (3) |                                | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4) |                                | (11)                 |
| (5) | Thomas Cantrill (John Constan) | (12)                 |
|     |                                | (13)                 |
| (6) | Robert Addison & Co.           | (14) 7 February 1723 |
| (7) | 22 February                    |                      |

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**BETTY GALLY****1722/4**

- |                     |      |               |
|---------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) 120 tons        | (8)  |               |
| (2) 32 outwards     | (9)  |               |
| (3)                 | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)                 | (11) |               |
| (5) Thomas Edwards  | (12) |               |
| (6) Peter Day & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 28 February     | (14) | 10 April 1723 |

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**COMMERCE****1722/5**

- |                          |      |              |
|--------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) 90 tons              | (8)  |              |
| (2) 18 outwards          | (9)  |              |
| (3)                      | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                      | (11) |              |
| (5) David Moore          | (12) |              |
| (6) [Samuel Jacob & Co.] | (13) |              |
| (7) 1 February           | (14) | 26 July 1723 |
- Samuel Jacob & Co. were owners of the vessel in 1720 and 1723.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**CORNWALL****1722/6**

- |                                   |      |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) 140 tons                      | (8)  |                        |
| (2) 36 outwards                   | (9)  |                        |
| (3)                               | (10) | Barbados/Jamaica       |
| (4)                               | (11) | 9 May 1723 at Barbados |
| (5) Charles Rowlet (or<br>Rowles) | (12) | 30 at Barbados         |
|                                   | (13) |                        |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co.          | (14) | 29 October 1723        |
| (7) 18 September                  |      |                        |
- William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**GREYHOUND****1722/7**

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8) Bonny/Calabar            |
| (2) 30 outwards          | (9) 339                      |
| (3)                      | (10) Barbados/York river,    |
| (4)                      | Virginia                     |
| (5) Edward Halden        | (11) 1 May (30 April)/27 May |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | 1723                         |
| (7) 29 October           | (12) 25 (33)/174 (172)       |
|                          | (13)                         |
|                          | (14) 4 October 1723          |

The vessel took in 189 men, 128 women, 16 boys, and 6 girls at the coast, but lost 130 in the 50 day passage to Barbados. Reports suggest that 25 to 33 slaves were left with Crumpe & Hasell for sale at Barbados, and the rest were taken on to Virginia, where they were delivered to Augustus Moore for sale. The sale began on 29 May with slaves priced at £40 sterling a pair but only 50 slaves were sold by 4 June at that price. William Challoner was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 36 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 33/15; CO 390/7; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**HUNTER****1722/8**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1)             | (8)               |
| (2)             | (9)               |
| (3)             | (10) Barbados     |
| (4)             | (11) 25 July 1722 |
| (5) John Maddox | (12) 48           |
| (6)             | (13)              |
| (7)             | (14)              |

*Sources:* CO 33/15

**ILLUSTRIOUS GALLY****1722/9**

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 50 tons               | (8)                 |
| (2) 12 outwards           | (9)                 |
| (3)                       | (10)                |
| (4)                       | (11)                |
| (5) John Maddox           | (12)                |
| (6) Richard Lougher & Co. | (13)                |
| (7) 19 December           | (14) 2 January 1724 |

Returned to Bristol directly from Africa with 49 tons of redwood and some 28 cwt of ivory. The vessel was also referred to as the 'Industrious'.

*Sources:* E190/1195/2; CO 390/7

**ISAAC****1722/10**

- |     |                    |      |                   |
|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons            | (8)  |                   |
| (2) | 19 outwards        | (9)  |                   |
| (3) |                    | (10) | Jamaica           |
| (4) |                    | (11) |                   |
| (5) | William Barry      | (12) |                   |
| (6) | Edmund Baugh & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7) | 6 September        | (14) | 30 September 1723 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**JOSEPH AND ANNE****1722/11**

- |     |                     |      |                 |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 110 tons            | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 30 outwards         | (9)  | 309             |
| (3) |                     | (10) | Montserrat      |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 29 January 1723 |
| (5) | Japhet Bird         | (12) | 202 (239)       |
| (6) | Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 4 July              | (14) | 11 May 1723     |
- Reported to have 'buried' 70 slaves in the Atlantic crossing and reached Montserrat with 239, although official sources indicate that only 202 (102) slaves were imported into Montserrat. Nathaniel Webb was the agent for the sale of the slaves at the island. Stephen Perry and William Clymer were named as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 152/15; CO 152/18; CO 390/7; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**MARY AND CATHERINE****1722/12**

- |     |                 |      |             |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------------|
| (1) | 35 tons         | (8)  |             |
| (2) | 10 outwards     | (9)  |             |
| (3) |                 | (10) | Montserrat  |
| (4) |                 | (11) |             |
| (5) | William Holland | (12) |             |
| (6) | Isaac Hobhouse  | (13) |             |
| (7) | 25 June         | (14) | 6 June 1723 |

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**MARY GALLY****1722/13**

- |     |                      |      |                    |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------------|
| (1) | 130 tons             | (8)  |                    |
| (2) | 35 outwards          | (9)  |                    |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Barbados           |
| (4) |                      | (11) | 7 (11/14) May 1723 |
| (5) | Michael Callahan     | (12) | 288 (267)          |
| (6) | Phillip Harris & Co. | (13) |                    |
| (7) | 8 October            | (14) | 19 August 1723     |

Isaac Crump was the agent for 250 slaves sold on 11 May and Thomas Withers for 17 sold on 14 May. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 4 cwt of bees wax and 15 cwt of African-produced muscovado sugar.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**NIGHTINGALE****1722/14**

- |     |                 |      |                 |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 50 tons         | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 16 outwards     | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                 | (10) | St Kitts        |
| (4) |                 | (11) | 7 February 1723 |
| (5) | James Chrichton | (12) | 170             |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 13 August       | (14) | 1 July 1723     |

At St Kitts the slaves were consigned for sale to Stephen Withall who was also named as part-owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 35 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 152/15; CO 390/7

**OLDBURY****1722/15**

- |     |                       |      |                  |
|-----|-----------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons               | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | 32 outwards           | (9)  |                  |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) |                       | (11) | 1 (3) April 1723 |
| (5) | John George           | (12) | 180              |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) | 3 October             | (14) | 2 July 1723      |

Also referred to as 'Old Harry'. Isaac Crump was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included nearly 24 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7



**PEARLE GALLY****1722/16**

- |     |                              |      |                 |
|-----|------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 4 guns             | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 23 outwards; 16 return       | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | British; 1712                | (10) | South Carolina  |
| (4) | Bristol; 12 August 1712      | (11) |                 |
| (5) | James Cochet (Jenkin Hughes) | (12) |                 |
|     |                              | (13) | 5 August 1723   |
| (6) | Joseph Jefferis & Co.        | (14) | 14 October 1723 |
| (7) | 24 October                   |      |                 |

Other owners listed included Richard and William Jefferis. The *Pearle* imported some 36¾ tons of redwood into Bristol.

Sources: E190/1192/3; CO 5/509; CO 390/7

**PENIEL GALLY****1722/17**

- |     |                          |      |                        |
|-----|--------------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 8 guns         | (8)  |                        |
| (2) | 25 outwards; 27 at Nevis | (9)  |                        |
| (3) | Bristol; 1718            | (10) | Nevis/Jamaica          |
| (4) |                          | (11) | 10 April 1723 at Nevis |
| (5) | Thomas Skinner           | (12) | 250 at Nevis           |
| (6) | John Becher & Co.        | (13) |                        |
| (7) | 17 October               | (14) | 15 August 1723         |

Only 44 of the slaves were sold at Nevis, the rest presumably at Jamaica. At Nevis the slaves were consigned for sale to James Emma. The other owners of the vessel were listed as Christopher Shuter, Peter Day, James Day, John Price, John Sheppard, and Lewis Casamajor.

Sources: E190/1192/3; CO 152/15; CO 187/1; CO 390/7

**RAYMOND GALLY****1722/18**

- |     |                      |      |                |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons             | (8)  |                |
| (2) | 25 outwards          | (9)  |                |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                      | (11) |                |
| (5) | Benjamin Phipps      | (12) |                |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7) | 11 August            | (14) | 15 August 1723 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included 11½ cwt of bees wax.

Sources: E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**ROBERT****1722/19**

- |     |                        |      |             |
|-----|------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) | 100 tons               | (8)  |             |
| (2) | 22 outwards            | (9)  |             |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica     |
| (4) |                        | (11) |             |
| (5) | Richard Arding         | (12) |             |
| (6) | [Richard Arding & Co.] | (13) |             |
| (7) | 31 July                | (14) | 7 June 1723 |
- Richard Arding & Co. were owners of the vessel in 1721 and 1723.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 390/7

**SHERLEY GALLY****1722/20**

- |     |                        |      |                     |
|-----|------------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons                | (8)  |                     |
| (2) | 28 outwards            | (9)  |                     |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Rappahannock river, |
| (4) |                        |      | Virginia            |
| (5) | Thomas Kennedy (John   | (11) | 24 May 1723         |
|     | Scandret)              | (12) | 230                 |
| (6) | John and Charles Scan- | (13) |                     |
|     | dret & Co.             | (14) | 8 October 1723      |
| (7) | 15 October             |      |                     |
- Thomas Kennedy was named master of the vessel on its departure from and return to Bristol; John Scandret was named master in Virginia and may have been acting as supercargo. The vessel imported over 6 tons of redwood into Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**TRYTON****1722/21**

- |     |                       |      |                               |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons               | (8)  |                               |
| (2) | 20 outwards           | (9)  |                               |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Barbados/Nevis                |
| (4) |                       | (11) | 7 September/13 September 1723 |
| (5) | Samuel Harris (Thomas | (12) | 79/85                         |
|     | Craighead)            | (13) |                               |
| (6) | Andrew Ruddock & Co.  | (14) | 31 December 1723              |
| (7) | 23 November           |      |                               |
- William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados, and Ruddock & Harris for those sold at Nevis. Philip Harris was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 24 cwt of ivory and some 5¼ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 152/15; CO 390/7

**ABINGTON****1723/1**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 150 tons               | (8) Angola            |
| (2) 29 outwards            | (9) 250               |
| (3)                        | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4)                        | (11)                  |
| (5) John Smith             | (12)                  |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 7 January              | (14) 14 December 1723 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. Reported in July 1723 to have taken on 250 slaves in 6 week stay on the coast.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1192/3; CO 390/7; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**AMERICA****1723/2**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 3 guns        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 18 outwards; 14 return | (9)                    |
| (3) Plantation; 1716       | (10) South Carolina    |
| (4) Bristol; 2 August 1721 | (11) 3 (21) July 1724  |
| (5) Thomas Marshall        | (12) 117 (116)         |
| (6) Richard Lougher & Co.  | (13) 17 September 1724 |
| (7) 19 November            | (14) 19 October 1724   |
- Capt. Albert Muller was the agent for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina on 21 July, the slaves comprising 97 adults and 19 children. Walter Lougher, Isaac Hobhouse, William Chaloner, and William Baker were listed as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 9 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 5/509; CO 390/7; Donnan, IV, 267

**BERKLEY GALLY****1723/3**

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 120 tons               | (8)                  |
| (2) 30 outwards            | (9)                  |
| (3)                        | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                        | (11)                 |
| (5) John Hale              | (12)                 |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 2 November             | (14) 21 October 1724 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 390/7

**BETTY****1723/4**

- |     |                 |      |                           |
|-----|-----------------|------|---------------------------|
| (1) | 130 tons        | (8)  |                           |
| (2) | 22 outwards     | (9)  |                           |
| (3) |                 | (10) | Barbados/Jamaica          |
| (4) |                 | (11) | 13 April 1724 at Barbados |
| (5) | Thomas Edwards  |      |                           |
| (6) | Peter Day & Co. | (12) | 5 at Barbados             |
| (7) | 7 August        | (13) |                           |
|     |                 | (14) | 12 August 1724            |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. William Raymond was the agent for the slaves sold at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 14 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**BETTY BRIGANTINE****1723/5**

- |     |                             |      |               |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                    | (8)  |               |
| (2) | 20 outwards                 | (9)  |               |
| (3) |                             | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4) |                             | (11) |               |
| (5) | Young Bayly (John Bradshaw) | (12) |               |
| (6) | Robert Addison & Co.        | (13) |               |
| (7) | 22 March                    | (14) | 11 March 1724 |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 390/7

**CHESTER****1723/6**

- |     |                     |      |                        |
|-----|---------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) | 60 tons             | (8)  |                        |
| (2) | 18 outwards         | (9)  |                        |
| (3) |                     | (10) | Barbados               |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 24 (28) September 1723 |
| (5) | Robert Cory         | (12) | 169 (168)              |
| (6) | John Baker jr & Co. | (13) |                        |
| (7) | 11 January          | (14) | 3 January 1724         |

Isaac Crump & Co. were agents for the slaves sold at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 390/7

**COLSTON****1723/7**

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 70 tons               | (8)                   |
| (2) 21 outwards           | (9)                   |
| (3)                       | (10) Barbados         |
| (4)                       | (11) 30 December 1723 |
| (5) Thomas Rowe           | (12) 172              |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 11 April              | (14) 20 April 1724    |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. William Raymond was the agent for 165 slaves sold at Barbados, Thomas Rowe for the other 7.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 390/7

**COMMERCE****1723/8**

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons            | (8) Calabar                |
| (2) 18 outwards        | (9)                        |
| (3)                    | (10) York river, Virginia  |
| (4)                    | (11) 30 April (7 May) 1724 |
| (5) Henry James        | (12) 231                   |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13)                       |
| (7) 10 October         | (14) 5 August 1724         |
- Augustine Moor was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Virginia. Robert Addison, Isaac Knight, Joseph Thomas, John Jacob, and John Tate were listed as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 10 tons 7 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7; Donnan, IV, 120

**DURSLEY****1723/9**

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons        | (8)                            |
| (2) 30 outwards     | (9)                            |
| (3)                 | (10) Barbados/Jamaica          |
| (4)                 | (11) 14 March 1724 at Barbados |
| (5) Rice Harris     | (12) 5 at Barbados             |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13)                           |
| (7) 20 September    | (14) 3 July 1724               |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. Rice Harris was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included some 12 tons of redwood and 29 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**GREYHOUND****1723/10**

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 4 guns          | (8) Guinea                   |
| (2) 29 at South Carolina      | (9)                          |
| (3) British; 1706             | (10) Barbados/South Carolina |
| (4) Bristol; 18 November 1706 | (11) 4 June/1 (24) July 1724 |
| (5) Edward Halden             | (12) 50/194 (187)            |
| (6) William Challoner & Co.   | (13) 8 October 1724          |
| (7) 14 November               | (14) 25 November 1724        |

Thomas Withers & Co. were agents for the 50 slaves sold at Barbados, Capt. Albert Muller for the 187 slaves (158 adults and 29 children) sold in South Carolina on 24 July. Thomas Dolman, Henry Forrest, Sir John Hawkins, and Christopher Jones were also listed as owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over one ton of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 5/509; CO 33/15; Donnan, IV, 267

**HOULTON SNOW****1723/11**

- |                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 45 tons                       | (8)                   |
| (2) 15 outwards                   | (9)                   |
| (3) British                       | (10)                  |
| (4)                               | (11)                  |
| (5) George Lilburne (Rice Powell) | (12)                  |
| (6) Abraham Hooke                 | (13)                  |
| (7) 8 October                     | (14) 22 February 1725 |

This vessel returned to Bristol from New England.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1196/3; CO 390/7

**JOSEPH AND ANNA****1723/12**

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 110 tons            | (8)                   |
| (2) 28 outwards         | (9)                   |
| (3)                     | (10) Montserrat       |
| (4)                     | (11) 21 February 1724 |
| (5) William Holland     | (12) 260              |
| (6) Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 3 July              | (14) 30 May 1724      |

Nathaniel Webb was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Montserrat and was also listed as co-owner with Hooke of the vessel. It was reported from the island that the vessel had made a 'Golden voyage'. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 3½ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 152/15; CO 152/18; CO 390/7; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**MARY GALLY****1723/13**

- |     |                      |      |                               |
|-----|----------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | 130 tons             | (8)  |                               |
| (2) | 30 outwards          | (9)  |                               |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Barbados/Jamaica              |
| (4) |                      | (11) | 24 September 1724 at Barbados |
| (5) | Japhet Bird          |      |                               |
| (6) | Phillip Harris & Co. | (12) | 9 at Barbados                 |
| (7) | 26 October           | (13) |                               |
|     |                      | (14) | 2 March 1725                  |

Bound outwards for Kinsale and Africa. William Raymond was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**NIGHTINGALE****1723/14**

- |     |                              |      |                             |
|-----|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons                      | (8)  |                             |
| (2) | 16 outwards                  | (9)  |                             |
| (3) |                              | (10) | Barbados/St Kitts           |
| (4) |                              | (11) | 11 January 1724 at Barbados |
| (5) | James Crighton (or Crichton) | (12) | One at Barbados             |
| (6) | James Day & Co.              | (13) |                             |
| (7) | 8 August                     | (14) | 24 April 1724               |
- William Raymond was the agent for the slave sold at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 390/7

**NORMAN GALLY****1723/15**

- |     |                    |      |                               |
|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons           | (8)  | Bite [Bight of Biafra]        |
| (2) | 23 outwards        | (9)  |                               |
| (3) |                    | (10) | Barbados                      |
| (4) |                    | (11) | 27 November (4 December) 1723 |
| (5) | Joseph Jeanes      |      |                               |
| (6) | Thomas Freke & Co. | (12) | 224 (230)                     |
| (7) | 16 March           | (13) |                               |
|     |                    | (14) | 11 May 1724                   |

The slaves were sold by Crumpe & Hasell on 10 December, and were reported to have averaged £22.6s.11d. per head even though 'they were in bad order by a tedious Passage'. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 25 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**OLDBURY****1723/16**

- |     |                              |      |               |
|-----|------------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) | 80 tons                      | (8)  |               |
| (2) | 28 outwards                  | (9)  |               |
| (3) |                              | (10) | St Kitts      |
| (4) |                              | (11) | 27 April 1724 |
| (5) | John George (Anselm Bennett) | (12) | 213           |
|     |                              | (13) |               |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co.        | (14) | 30 July 1724  |
| (7) | 20 September                 |      |               |

At St Kitts the slaves were consigned to Henvil & Webb for sale. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 35 cwt of ivory and 1 ton of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 152/15; CO 390/7

**PEARL GALLY****1723/17**

- |     |                         |      |                         |
|-----|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 4 guns        | (8)  |                         |
| (2) | 25 outwards             | (9)  |                         |
| (3) | British; 1712           | (10) | Barbados/South Carolina |
| (4) | Bristol; 16 August 1712 | (11) | 26 September/20 October |
| (5) | Jenkin Hughes           |      |                         |
| (6) | Joseph Jefferis & Co.   | (12) | 3/193                   |
| (7) | 20 December             | (13) | 14 November 1724        |
|     |                         | (14) | 14 January 1725         |

William Raymond was the agent for the three slaves sold at Barbados, Charles Hill Esq for the 193 (153 adults, 40 children) sold in South Carolina. Richard and William Jefferis and William Brandale were listed as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 12 cwt of ivory and over 39 tons of redwood. The *Pearl* was originally bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1196/3; CO 5/509; CO 33/15; CO 390/7; Donnan, IV, 268



**PENIEL GALLY****1723/18**

- |                               |      |                  |
|-------------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                   | (8)  |                  |
| (2) 25 outwards               | (9)  |                  |
| (3)                           | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4)                           | (11) | 16 (18) May 1724 |
| (5) Thomas (or William) Barry | (12) | 250              |
|                               | (13) |                  |
| (6) John Becher & Co.         | (14) | 31 July 1724     |
| (7) 19 October                |      |                  |

Isaac Crump & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 32 cwt of ivory and 14 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**ROBERT****1723/19**

- |                          |      |                    |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)  |                    |
| (2) 22 outwards          | (9)  |                    |
| (3)                      | (10) | Barbados           |
| (4)                      | (11) | 3 (9) January 1724 |
| (5) Richard Arding jr    | (12) | 218 (212)          |
| (6) Richard Arding & Co. | (13) |                    |
| (7) 14 August            | (14) | 15 April 1724      |

Thomas Withers & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2½ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**ST CHRISTOPHER GALLY****1723/20**

- |                                 |      |               |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1) 60 tons                     | (8)  |               |
| (2) 16 outwards                 | (9)  |               |
| (3)                             | (10) | Barbados      |
| (4)                             | (11) | 13 April 1724 |
| (5) Robert Elston (James Beard) | (12) | 102           |
|                                 | (13) |               |
| (6) Richard Stear               | (14) | 10 July 1724  |
| (7) 7 September                 |      |               |

Isaac Crump & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 3 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**SUSANNA****1723/21**

- |     |                        |      |                  |
|-----|------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 45 tons                | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | 15 outwards            | (9)  |                  |
| (3) |                        | (10) | St Kitts         |
| (4) |                        | (11) | 20 February 1724 |
| (5) | Thomas Wilks           | (12) | 127              |
| (6) | William Jefferis & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) | 22 July                | (14) | 23 May 1724      |

At St Kitts the slaves were consigned to Henvil & Webb for sale. Richard Henvill was also listed as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1195/2; CO 152/15; CO 390/7

**TRYALL****1723/22**

- |     |                    |      |  |
|-----|--------------------|------|--|
| (1) | 35 tons            | (8)  |  |
| (2) | 10 outwards        | (9)  |  |
| (3) |                    | (10) |  |
| (4) |                    | (11) |  |
| (5) | John Constan       | (12) |  |
| (6) | Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13) |  |
| (7) | 24 October         | (14) |  |

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; CO 390/7

**ABINGTON****1724/1**

- |     |                        |      |            |
|-----|------------------------|------|------------|
| (1) |                        | (8)  |            |
| (2) |                        | (9)  | 360*       |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica    |
| (4) |                        | (11) |            |
| (5) | John Smith             | (12) |            |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |            |
| (7) | 13 June                | (14) | 3 May 1725 |

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 388/25, S37

**AMERICA****1724/2**

- |     |                        |      |                       |
|-----|------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| (1) | 50 (60) tons; 3 guns   | (8)  |                       |
| (2) | 18 outwards; 18 return | (9)  |                       |
| (3) | Connecticut; 1716      | (10) | Nevis/Barbados (?)    |
| (4) |                        | (11) | 11 June 1725 at Nevis |
| (5) | Thomas Marshall        | (12) | 199 at Nevis          |
| (6) | Richard Lougher & Co.  | (13) | 24 July 1725          |
| (7) | 5 December             | (14) | 7 September 1725      |

John Woodley was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Nevis. William Challoner, William Baker, Walter Lougher, William Clymer, Isaac Hobhouse, Peter Caster, and Richard Ashton were named as other owners of the vessel, which was reported to have arrived in Bristol from Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 152/15; CO 187/1; CO 390/7

**ANNE SNOW****1724/3**

- |     |              |      |                        |
|-----|--------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) |              | (8)  |                        |
| (2) |              | (9)  | 160*                   |
| (3) |              | (10) | Barbados               |
| (4) |              | (11) | 15 (20) September 1725 |
| (5) | Jabez Biglow | (12) | 77                     |
| (6) |              | (13) |                        |
| (7) |              | (14) | 11 February 1726       |

James Hasell & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**ANTELOPE****1724/4**

- |     |                   |      |                        |
|-----|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) |                   | (8)  |                        |
| (2) |                   | (9)  | 300*                   |
| (3) | British           | (10) | Barbados               |
| (4) |                   | (11) | 14 (16) September 1725 |
| (5) | James Eustace     | (12) | 170 (168)              |
| (6) | John Norman & Co. | (13) |                        |
| (7) |                   | (14) | 25 June 1726           |

James Hasell was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included some 7 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**BETTY BRIGANTINE****1724/5**

- |     |                      |      |                                  |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons             | (8)  |                                  |
| (2) | 23 outwards          | (9)  |                                  |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Barbados/Jamaica                 |
| (4) |                      | (11) | 9 (13) November 1724 at Barbados |
| (5) | John Bradshaw        |      |                                  |
| (6) | Robert Addison & Co. | (12) | 158 at Barbados                  |
| (7) | 28 April             | (13) |                                  |
|     |                      | (14) | 7 May 1725                       |

James Hasell & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel returned to Bristol from Jamaica. Its imports into Bristol included over 22 cwt of ivory and 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**BETTY BRIGANTINE****1724/6**

- |     |                      |      |              |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) |                      | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                      | (9)  | 200*         |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                      | (11) |              |
| (5) | George Lilburne      | (12) |              |
| (6) | Phillip Harris & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 13 November          | (14) | 2 April 1726 |
- Bound outwards for Kinsale and Africa. The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 1¼ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**BETTY GALLY****1724/7**

- |     |                 |      |                 |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 120 tons        | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 32 outwards     | (9)  | 400*            |
| (3) |                 | (10) | Jamaica         |
| (4) |                 | (11) |                 |
| (5) | Thomas Edwards  | (12) |                 |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 3 December      | (14) | 11 January 1726 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**CHESTER****1724/8**

- |     |                     |      |                 |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 60 tons             | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | 20 outwards         | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                     | (10) | Barbados        |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 17 October 1724 |
| (5) | John Maddox         | (12) | 200             |
| (6) | John Baker jr & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 27 March            | (14) | 3 March 1725    |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 15 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**COLSTON****1724/9**

- |     |                       |      |              |
|-----|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) |                       | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |              |
| (3) | British               | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                       | (11) |              |
| (5) | Thomas Rowe           | (12) |              |
| (6) | Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 3 June                | (14) | 14 June 1725 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3

**COMMERCE****1724/10**

- |     |                    |      |                      |
|-----|--------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 90 tons            | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) | 18 outwards        | (9)  |                      |
| (3) |                    | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) |                    | (11) | 18 May 1725          |
| (5) | Henry James        | (12) | 278                  |
| (6) | Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) | 18 September       | (14) | 14 August 1725       |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 4¾ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**CORNWALL****1724/11**

- |     |                      |      |                  |
|-----|----------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 140 tons             | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | 36 outwards          | (9)  |                  |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4) |                      | (11) |                  |
| (5) | Charles Rowles       | (12) |                  |
| (6) | Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) | 28 February          | (14) | 19 February 1725 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 32 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 390/7

**DELIGHT****1724/12**

- |     |                     |      |      |
|-----|---------------------|------|------|
| (1) | 50 tons             | (8)  |      |
| (2) | 16 outwards         | (9)  | 180* |
| (3) |                     | (10) |      |
| (4) |                     | (11) |      |
| (5) | Perygreen Stockdale | (12) |      |
| (6) | Nathaniel Wraxall   | (13) |      |
| (7) | 7 July              | (14) |      |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**DISPATCH BRIGANTINE****1724/13**

- |     |                      |      |                      |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 40 (42) tons         | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) | 17 outwards          | (9)  |                      |
| (3) | New England; 1724    | (10) | Barbados/York river, |
| (4) | Rhode Island; 15 May |      | Virginia             |
|     | 1724                 | (11) | 5/31 May 1725        |
| (5) | William Barry        | (12) | 3/170                |
| (6) | Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (13) | 13 July 1725         |
| (7) | 19 September         | (14) | 18 August 1725       |
- Blaney Harper was the agent for the 3 slaves sold at Barbados.  
Thomas Quirke was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its  
imports into Bristol included 6 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**DURSLEY GALLY****1724/14**

- |     |                 |      |                             |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons        | (8)  |                             |
| (2) | 30 outwards     | (9)  |                             |
| (3) | British         | (10) | Barbados/Jamaica            |
| (4) |                 | (11) | 6 February 1725 at Barbados |
| (5) | Rice Harris     | (12) | 6 at Barbados               |
| (6) | James Day & Co. | (13) |                             |
| (7) | 6 August        | (14) | 17 June 1725                |

Rice Harris was the agent for the slaves sold at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 14 tons 4 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**ELIZABETH SNOW****1724/15**

- |     |                     |      |                            |
|-----|---------------------|------|----------------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons             | (8)  |                            |
| (2) | 13 outwards         | (9)  |                            |
| (3) | British             | (10) | Barbados/St Kitts          |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 12 October/7 November 1724 |
| (5) | John Green          | (12) | 3/172                      |
| (6) | Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13) |                            |
| (7) | 1 February          | (14) | 5 April 1725               |

Bound outwards for Cork and Africa. William Raymond was the agent for the slaves sold at Barbados, John Willett Esq for those sold at St Kitts. Samuel Bonham (of London?) was named as owner of the vessel at St Kitts.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 152/15; CO 390/7

**FAME****1724/16**

- |     |                       |      |                 |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) |                       | (8)  |                 |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                       | (10) | St Kitts        |
| (4) |                       | (11) | 10 October 1724 |
| (5) | John Roberts          | (12) | 127             |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) | 10 June               | (14) | 1 April 1725    |

Bound outwards for Africa and St Kitts, this vessel was previously at St Kitts on 23 January 1724 with 134 slaves; the slaves were then consigned to Robert Henvill who was also named as the vessel's owner at that time. The 127 slaves delivered in October 1724 were consigned to Henvill & Webb.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 152/15

**HECTOR GALLY****1724/17**

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 90 tons            | (8)                |
| (2) 30 outwards        | (9) 350*           |
| (3)                    | (10) St Kitts      |
| (4)                    | (11) 30 March 1725 |
| (5) Robert Edwards     | (12) 210           |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co. | (13)               |
| (7) 7 July             | (14) 13 July 1725  |

At St Kitts the slaves were consigned to Thomas Money for sale. Vigor & Co. were also listed as owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 12 cwt of redwood and a large quantity of East India textiles returned for want of sale in Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 152/15; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**ILLUSTRIOUS GALLY****1724/18**

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) 50 tons                      | (8) Banda                                  |
| (2) 23 outwards                  | (9) 250*                                   |
| (3) Rhode Island; 1716           | (10) Barbados/Rappahannock river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol (?); 3 December 1722 | (11) 1/31 May 1725                         |
| (5) John Murphy                  | (12) 29/172                                |
| (6) William Challoner & Co.      | (13) 31 July 1725                          |
| (7) 15 October                   | (14) 2 November 1725                       |

William Andrews was named as master of the vessel at Barbados. At Barbados the slaves were consigned to Thomas Withers & Co. for sale. Richard Loucher [or Lougher] was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 35 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**JASON GALLY****1724/19**

- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) 200 tons          | (8)                              |
| (2) 40 outwards       | (9)                              |
| (3) British           | (10) Barbados/Jamaica            |
| (4)                   | (11) 12 January 1725 at Barbados |
| (5) John Plummer      | (12) One at Barbados             |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13)                             |
| (7) 16 April          | (14) 8 June 1725                 |

Thomas Withers & Co. were agents for the slave sold at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7



**JOSEPH AND ANNA****1724/20**

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 110 tons        | (8)                   |
| (2) 25 outwards     | (9) 300*              |
| (3)                 | (10) Montserrat       |
| (4)                 | (11) 7 July 1725      |
| (5) William Holland | (12) 230              |
| (6) Abraham Hooke   | (13)                  |
| (7) 24 September    | (14) 26 November 1725 |

At Montserrat the slaves were consigned for sale to Nathaniel Webb who was named as co-owner with Hooke of the vessel. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 7 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 152/15; CO 152/18; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**KING AMBOE****1724/21**

- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| (1) 60 tons            | (8)  |
| (2) 18 outwards        | (9)  |
| (3)                    | (10) |
| (4)                    | (11) |
| (5) John Teat          | (12) |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 28 November        | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; CO 390/7

**LITTLE JOSEPH****1724/22**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (1) 35 tons           | (8)              |
| (2) 14 outwards       | (9) 180*         |
| (3)                   | (10) Jamaica     |
| (4)                   | (11)             |
| (5) Thomas Barry      | (12)             |
| (6) John Teague & Co. | (13)             |
| (7) 22 December       | (14) 16 May 1726 |

Bound outwards for Cork and Africa. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**LITTLE STEPHEN****1724/23**

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 45 tons             | (8) Calabar               |
| (2) 15 outwards         | (9)                       |
| (3)                     | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4)                     | (11) 22 September 1724    |
| (5) Edward Little       | (12) 98                   |
| (6) Thomas Chamberlayne | (13)                      |
| (or Samuel Jacob) & Co. | (14) 20 January 1725      |
| (7) 6 February          |                           |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 19 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**MEDITERRANIAN GALLY****1724/24**

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                         | (8)               |
| (2)                         | (9)               |
| (3)                         | (10) Jamaica      |
| (4)                         | (11)              |
| (5) Thomas Dolman           | (12)              |
| (6) William Challoner & Co. | (13)              |
| (7) 18 July                 | (14) 27 July 1725 |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3

**NIGHTINGALE****1724/25**

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 50 tons         | (8)                   |
| (2) 15 outwards     | (9)                   |
| (3) British         | (10) Barbados         |
| (4)                 | (11) 20 November 1724 |
| (5) James Crighton  | (12) 183              |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 22 May          | (14) 20 February 1725 |

At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Thomas Withers & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**NORMAN GALLY****1724/26**

- |                                   |      |                     |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                      | (8)  |                     |
| (2) 24 outwards                   | (9)  |                     |
| (3)                               | (10) | Barbados            |
| (4)                               | (11) | 1 (8) February 1725 |
| (5) Charles Lodge (Mathew Naylor) | (12) | 159 (251?)          |
|                                   | (13) |                     |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co.            | (14) | 10 June 1725        |
| (7) 20 July                       |      |                     |

Thomas Withers & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. They entered for sale 150 slaves on 1 February and (a further?) 101 on 8 February, whereas the naval officer entered only 159 on 1 February. The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 30 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**OLDBURY****1724/27**

- |                                 |      |               |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                             | (8)  |               |
| (2)                             | (9)  |               |
| (3)                             | (10) | St Kitts      |
| (4)                             | (11) | 17 April 1725 |
| (5) Chatmil Pride (James Beard) | (12) | 123           |
|                                 | (13) |               |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.       | (14) | 6 August 1725 |
| (7) 12 September                |      |               |

At St Kitts the slaves were consigned to Henvill & Webb for sale. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 12 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 152/15

**PENIEL GALLY****1724/28**

- |                       |      |   |
|-----------------------|------|---|
| (1) 100 tons; 8 guns  | (8)  |   |
| (2) 25 outwards       | (9)  |   |
| (3) Bristol; 1718     | (10) | Barbados/Nevis/Jamaica                          |
| (4)                   | (11) | 17 March 1725 at Barbados/3 April 1725 at Nevis |
| (5) Thomas Skinner    |      |   |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (12) | 14 at Barbados; 240 at Nevis                    |
| (7) 19 October        | (13) |   |
|                       | (14) | 16 July 1725                                    |

The 14 slaves at Barbados were consigned for sale to Thomas Withers & Co. Only 47 of the 240 slaves entered at Nevis were sold on the island, the other 193 being carried down to Jamaica. The slaves left at Nevis were consigned for sale to James Emma. Christopher Shuter, Peter Day, John Price, John Sheppard, and Lewis Casamajor were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 152/15; CO 187/1; CO 390/7

**RICH GALLY****1724/29**

- |                                      |      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                         | (8)  |                  |
| (2) 30 outwards                      | (9)  |                  |
| (3) British                          | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4)                                  | (11) |                  |
| (5) Benjamin Phipps (William Hurrue) | (12) |                  |
|                                      | (13) |                  |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co.             | (14) | 23 February 1725 |
| (7) 15 January                       |      |                  |

Also referred to as *Richard* Gally, when the master was named as Thomas Hurrice. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2 tons of bees wax, 1 ton of redwood, 30 cwt of ivory, and over 2 cwt of cowries returned from Africa for lack of sale.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1196/3; CO 390/7

**ROBERT****1724/30**

- |                          |      |              |
|--------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)  |              |
| (2) 21 outwards          | (9)  |              |
| (3) British              | (10) | Barbados     |
| (4)                      | (11) | 3 April 1725 |
| (5) Richard Arding       | (12) | 192          |
| (6) Richard Arding & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 21 August            | (14) | 17 June 1725 |

Thomas Withers & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 3 tons 12 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**ST CHRISTOPHER****1724/31**

- |                             |      |      |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| (1) 60 tons                 | (8)  |      |
| (2) 15 outwards             | (9)  | 150* |
| (3)                         | (10) |      |
| (4)                         | (11) |      |
| (5) John Rose (James Newth) | (12) |      |
|                             | (13) |      |
| (6) Richard Stear           | (14) |      |
| (7) 18 September            |      |      |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**SHERLEY GALLY****1724/32**

- |                                      |      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                          | (8)  |                        |
| (2) 30 outwards                      | (9)  |                        |
| (3)                                  | (10) | Barbados               |
| (4)                                  | (11) | 23 (26) September 1724 |
| (5) Thomas Kennedy                   | (12) | 239                    |
| (6) John and Charles Scandrett & Co. | (13) |                        |
|                                      | (14) | 13 January 1725        |
| (7) 17 January                       |      |                        |
- At Barbados the slaves were consigned to James Hasell & Co. for sale. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 38 cwt of ivory, over 4 tons of redwood, and cowries returned from Africa for lack of sale.

*Sources:* E190/1193/2; E190/1194/3; E190/1163/3; CO 33/15; CO 390/7

**SUCCESS****1724/33**

- |                             |      |      |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| (1) 100 tons                | (8)  |      |
| (2) 23 outwards             | (9)  | 300* |
| (3)                         | (10) |      |
| (4)                         | (11) |      |
| (5) John Hall               | (12) |      |
| (6) Nathaniel Wraxall & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) 11 December             | (14) |      |

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**SUSANNA****1724/34**

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns        | (8) Guinea         |
| (2) 14 outwards; 12 return | (9)                |
| (3) Bristol; 1722          | (10) Nevis         |
| (4) Bristol; 18 July 1724  | (11) 19 March 1725 |
| (5) Thomas Wilks           | (12) 83            |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13) 30 April 1725 |
| (7) 2 October              | (14) 9 June 1725   |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel had 9 crew on its arrival at Nevis. James Emma was the agent for the sale of the slaves at the island. Joseph Jefferis, Edmund Saunders, William and John Reeve, Isaac Hobhouse, Noblet Ruddock, and Thomas Wilks were named as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 2 cwt of bees wax and over 10,000 crystal beads returned from Africa for lack of sale.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 152/15; CO 187/1; CO 390/7

**SUSANNA GALLY****1724/35**

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 90 tons            | (8)                  |
| (2) 25 outwards        | (9) 300*             |
| (3) British            | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                    | (11)                 |
| (5) Joseph Stratton    | (12)                 |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 26 November        | (14) 3 November 1725 |

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 388/25, S37; CO 390/7

**SWIFT GALLY****1724/36**

- |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| (1) 70 tons        | (8)  |
| (2) 23 outwards    | (9)  |
| (3)                | (10) |
| (4)                | (11) |
| (5) Matthew Dick   | (12) |
| (6) Richard Harris | (13) |
| (7) 9 March        | (14) |

London-owned, this vessel arrived in Bristol in November 1723 from Africa, Barbados and Virginia. It probably returned to London from its 1724 voyage and embarked on another slaving voyage, being found at York river, Virginia with 154 slaves from the Gold Coast on 1 July 1726.

*Sources:* E190/1192/3; E190/1194/3; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 390/7

**TRITON****1724/37**

- |     |                     |                  |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons             | (8)              |
| (2) | 24 outwards         | (9)              |
| (3) |                     | (10)             |
| (4) |                     | (11)             |
| (5) | Benjamin Phipps     | (12)             |
| (6) | Philip Harris & Co. | (13)             |
| (7) | 28 April            | (14) 1 June 1725 |
- Returned directly from Africa with over 4 tons of ivory, 8 tons of redwood, and 50 cwt of ox and cow horns. Benjamin Phipps was also named master of the *Rich Gally* but was apparently replaced by William Hurrue; see 1724/29.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3; CO 390/7

**TWO BROTHERS****1724/38**

- |     |                  |      |
|-----|------------------|------|
| (1) |                  | (8)  |
| (2) |                  | (9)  |
| (3) |                  | (10) |
| (4) |                  | (11) |
| (5) | Peter Rowe       | (12) |
| (6) | Peter Rowe & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 24 January       | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1194/3

**VIRGIN GALLY****1724/39**

- |     |                       |                    |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) |                       | (8)                |
| (2) |                       | (9)                |
| (3) | British               | (10) Jamaica       |
| (4) |                       | (11)               |
| (5) | Posthumus Beckford    | (12)               |
| (6) | Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13)               |
| (7) | 2 June                | (14) 23 March 1725 |

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1196/3

**WILLIAM AND MARY****1724/40**

- |     |                              |                        |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) | 30 tons                      | (8)                    |
| (2) | 13 outwards                  | (9)                    |
| (3) |                              | (10)                   |
| (4) |                              | (11)                   |
| (5) | John Smith (John Light-foot) | (12)                   |
|     |                              | (13)                   |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co.        | (14) Wrecked at Uphill |
| (7) | 28 September                 |                        |

On 26 January 1726 the *Betty and Blessing* imported into Bristol goods saved from the *William and Mary* from Africa and wrecked at Uphill. The goods included over 14 tons of redwood, 35 cwt of ivory, some Guinea grains, and over 3 tons 8 cwt of Swedish bar iron returned from Africa for want of sale.

*Sources:* E190/1194/3; E190/1199/1; CO 390/7

**ABBINGTON****1725/1**

- |     |                        |      |
|-----|------------------------|------|
| (1) |                        | (8)  |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |
| (3) |                        | (10) |
| (4) |                        | (11) |
| (5) | John Smith             | (12) |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |
| (7) | 25 September           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1

**AMERICA****1725/2**

- |     |                       |                       |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) |                       | (8)                   |
| (2) |                       | (9) 180*              |
| (3) |                       | (10) Carolina         |
| (4) |                       | (11)                  |
| (5) | Thomas Marshall       | (12)                  |
| (6) | Richard Lougher & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) | 16 November           | (14) 7 September 1726 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37



**ANGOLA****1725/3**

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                  | (8)              |
| (2)                                  | (9) 300*         |
| (3)                                  | (10) Jamaica     |
| (4)                                  | (11)             |
| (5) Joseph Jeans (Nich.<br>Worsdale) | (12)             |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.           | (13)             |
| (7) 4 February                       | (14) 1 July 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 31 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**ANNE BRIGANTINE****1725/4**

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)                  |
| (2)                      | (9) 220*             |
| (3)                      | (10) St Kitts        |
| (4)                      | (11) 5 June 1726     |
| (5) Abell Thomas         | (12) 156             |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 26 October           | (14) 13 October 1726 |
- At St Kitts the slaves were consigned for sale to George Skerrett who was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 152/15; CO 388/25, S37

**BERKLEY GALLY****1725/5**

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1)                        | (8)                |
| (2)                        | (9) 350*           |
| (3)                        | (10) Jamaica       |
| (4)                        | (11)               |
| (5) John Hale              | (12)               |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)               |
| (7) 30 June                | (14) 19 April 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 31 cwt of ivory and 10 cow hides.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**BETTY BRIGANTINE****1725/6**

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                     | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                              | (9) 280*                  |
| (3) British                      | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol (?); 17 October 1718 | (11) 28 April 1726        |
| (5) John Bradshaw                | (12) 144                  |
| (6) Robert Addison & Co.         | (13) 4 July 1726          |
| (7) 20 July                      | (14) 12 August 1726       |

Bound outwards for Kinsale, Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 22 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 388/25, S37

**CAPE BENDA****1725/7**

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1)                              | (8) Angola                |
| (2)                              | (9) 280*                  |
| (3) British                      | (10) Barbados             |
| (4)                              | (11) 25 (31) January 1726 |
| (5) William Turner (Japhet Bird) | (12) 269                  |
| (6) Samuel Merrick & Co.         | (13)                      |
| (7) 30 July                      | (14) 13 July 1726         |

Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica. Crump & Hasell were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37; Bristol Central Library, *Samuel Farley's Newspaper*, 6 August 1726

**CASTLE GALLY****1725/8**

- |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| (1)                    | (8)      |
| (2)                    | (9) 250* |
| (3)                    | (10)     |
| (4)                    | (11)     |
| (5) Joseph Frost       | (12)     |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13)     |
| (7) 3 November         | (14)     |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 388/25, S37

**CHESTER GALLY****1725/9**

- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 60 tons                      | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                              | (9) 240*                  |
| (3) New England                  | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) New England; 1719            | (11) 30 April 1726        |
| (5) Henry Webley (Richard Bacon) | (12) 144                  |
| (6) John Baker jr & Co.          | (13) 25 June 1726         |
| (7) 3 August                     | (14) 3 August 1726        |
- Richard Baker (or Bacon) was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 388/25, S37

**COLSTONE****1725/10**

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)                 |
| (2)                       | (9) 200*            |
| (3)                       | (10) Barbados       |
| (4)                       | (11) 17 August 1726 |
| (5) Thomas Rowe           | (12) 3              |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13)                |
| (7) 10 November           | (14)                |
- Morris & Harper were agents for the slaves sold at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**COMMERCE****1725/11**

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                     | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                             | (9) 240*                  |
| (3) 1719                        | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) 19 August 1719              | (11) 6 June 1726          |
| (5) Henry James (Robert Elston) | (12) 143                  |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.          | (13) 26 June 1726         |
| (7) 20 September                | (14) 7 September 1726     |
- Joseph Thomas was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 3 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 388/25, S37

**CORNWALL GALLY****1725/12**

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)                               |
| (2)                      | (9) 420*                          |
| (3)                      | (10) Barbados/Jamaica             |
| (4)                      | (11) 20 December 1725 at Barbados |
| (5) Charles Rowles       | (12) 6 at Barbados                |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13)                              |
| (7) 3 May                | (14) 13 May 1726                  |

Morris & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 6 tons of bees wax, over 57 cwt of ivory, and 15 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**COWSLIP****1725/13**

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)                          |
| (2)                      | (9) 180*                     |
| (3)                      | (10) Barbados/Carolina       |
| (4)                      | (11) 5 July 1726 at Barbados |
| (5) George Perry         | (12) 18 at Barbados          |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13)                         |
| (7) 29 October           | (14) 29 November 1726        |

Morris & Harper were agents for the slaves sold at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 32 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**DISPATCH****1725/14**

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) 40 tons                     | (8) Old Calabar                   |
| (2) 20 outwards                 | (9) 200 (240)*                    |
| (3) Rhode Island; 1724          | (10) Rappahannock river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol (?); 27 August 1724 | (11) 29 April 1726                |
| (5) William Barry               | (12) 180                          |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co.        | (13) 29 June 1726                 |
| (7) 7 October                   | (14) 10 August 1726               |

With his cargo of some £1330, the master was instructed to trade for 240 slaves at either Andony, Old Calabar, or Bande on the African coast, and thence to proceed via Princess Island to either Antigua, Nevis, or South Carolina. Noblet Ruddock and William Baker were the other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 388/25, S37; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**DURSLEY GALLY****1725/15**

- |                     |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |      |
| (2)                 | (9)  | 380* |
| (3)                 | (10) |      |
| (4)                 | (11) |      |
| (5) Rice Harris     | (12) |      |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) 30 July         | (14) |      |
- Lost on Morant Keys [Jamaica] with 40 negroes and cargo on board, 25 April 1726.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 388/25, S37; Bristol Central Library, *Samuel Farley's Newspaper*, 9 July 1726

**ELIZABETH SNOW****1725/16**

- |                         |      |                   |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                     | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                     | (9)  | 180*              |
| (3)                     | (10) | Antigua (?)       |
| (4)                     | (11) | 18 April 1726 (?) |
| (5) John Green          | (12) | 150 (?)           |
| (6) Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7) 19 June             | (14) |                   |
- Bound outwards for Cork and Africa. The *John and Elizabeth*, John Green master, delivered 150 slaves to Antigua on 18 April 1726, the slaves being consigned for sale to the master and 'the Owners of the Ship'.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 152/15; CO 388/25, S37

**FAME SNOW****1725/17**

- |                           |      |                   |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                       | (9)  | 200*              |
| (3)                       | (10) | St Kitts          |
| (4)                       | (11) | 13 September 1725 |
| (5) John Roberts          | (12) | 134               |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7) 5 May                 | (14) | 22 December 1725  |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1196/3; E190/1199/1; CO 152/15; CO 388/25, S37

**FREKE GALLY****1725/18**

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                         | (8)                   |
| (2)                         | (9) 450*              |
| (3) British                 | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4)                         | (11)                  |
| (5) John Teat (or Tate)     | (12)                  |
| (6) Joseph Whitchurch & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 30 September            | (14) 22 February 1727 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 15¼ tons of redwood and almost 5 cwt of beads returned from the African coast. These imports were consigned to Thomas or William Freke & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1200/1; CO 388/25, S37

**GREYHOUND GALLY****1725/19**

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                         | (8)                  |
| (2)                         | (9) 340*             |
| (3)                         | (10) South Carolina  |
| (4)                         | (11)                 |
| (5) Edward Halden           | (12)                 |
| (6) William Challoner & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 9 March                 | (14) 1 February 1726 |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 1½ tons of redwood, some 2½ cwt of Guinea grains and some returned bar iron, all consigned to Isaac Hobhouse & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**HAPPY SNOW****1725/20**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)                   |
| (2)                      | (9) 200*              |
| (3) British              | (10) Barbados         |
| (4)                      | (11) 3 (1) March 1726 |
| (5) John Ruddock         | (12) 154              |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 16 July              | (14) 20 June 1726     |
- Morris & Harper were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**HECTOR GALLY****1725/21**

- |                        |      |      |
|------------------------|------|------|
| (1)                    | (8)  |      |
| (2)                    | (9)  | 350* |
| (3)                    | (10) |      |
| (4)                    | (11) |      |
| (5) Benjamin Phipps    | (12) |      |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) 23 November        | (14) |      |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 388/25, S37

**HOULTON BRIGANTINE****1725/22**

- |                   |      |               |
|-------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)               | (8)  |               |
| (2)               | (9)  | 250*          |
| (3) British       | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)               | (11) |               |
| (5) Rice Powel    | (12) |               |
| (6) Abraham Hooke | (13) |               |
| (7) 4 May         | (14) | 2 August 1727 |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1200/1; CO 388/25, S37

**INDIAN QUEEN****1725/23**

- |                          |      |                |
|--------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 4 guns     | (8)  |                |
| (2)                      | (9)  | 350*           |
| (3) British; 1714        | (10) | Carolina       |
| (4) Bristol; 12 December | (11) |                |
| 1720                     | (12) |                |
| (5) William Williams     | (13) |                |
| (6) Walter and Richard   | (14) | 16 August 1726 |
| Lougher & Co.            |      |                |
| (7) 18 August            |      |                |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 36 cwt of redwood. The *Indian Queen* apparently returned directly to South Carolina from this voyage, for it was to be found clearing out from the colony for Bristol on 27 January 1727, having taken bond at Bristol on 10 October 1726.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/509; CO 388/25, S37

**ISAAC****1725/24**

- |                          |      |                |
|--------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1)                      | (8)  |                |
| (2)                      | (9)  | 240*           |
| (3) British              | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4)                      | (11) |                |
| (5) Samuel Webb          | (12) |                |
| (6) Nathaniel Webb & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7) 12 August            | (14) | 6 October 1726 |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**JASON GALLY****1725/25**

- |                       |      |                   |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                   | (9)  | 450*              |
| (3)                   | (10) | Virginia          |
| (4)                   | (11) |                   |
| (5) Edward Manship    | (12) |                   |
| (6) John Becher & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7) 31 August         | (14) | 30 September 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 14 tons of redwood and some 7 cwt of beads and 3 cwt of bar iron returned from Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**JOHN AND BETTY****1725/26**

- |                       |      |              |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |              |
| (2)                   | (9)  | 250*         |
| (3)                   | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                   | (11) |              |
| (5) Timothy Davis     | (12) |              |
| (6) John Teague & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 7 May             | (14) | 18 July 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**LARK****1725/27**

- |                     |      |               |
|---------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |               |
| (2)                 | (9)  | 200*          |
| (3)                 | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)                 | (11) |               |
| (5) Henry Parker    | (12) |               |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 14 July         | (14) | 26 April 1726 |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37



**LENOX GALLY****1725/28**

- |                           |      |            |
|---------------------------|------|------------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |            |
| (2)                       | (9)  | 280*       |
| (3)                       | (10) | Jamaica    |
| (4)                       | (11) |            |
| (5) James Vance           | (12) |            |
| (6) William Matthew & Co. | (13) |            |
| (7) 5 February            | (14) | 4 May 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 1¼ cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**LITTLE STEPHEN****1725/29**

- |                       |      |                     |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |                     |
| (2)                   | (9)  | 180*                |
| (3) British           | (10) | Barbados            |
| (4)                   | (11) | 27 November (10 De- |
| (5) William Haskins   |      | cember) 1725        |
| (6) Nathaniel Wraxall | (12) | 139                 |
| (7) 6 March           | (13) |                     |
|                       | (14) | 18 March 1726       |
- James Hasell & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15

**LOYAL GEORGE****1725/30**

- |                         |      |               |
|-------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                     | (8)  |               |
| (2)                     | (9)  | 270*          |
| (3)                     | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)                     | (11) |               |
| (5) Timothy Tucker      | (12) |               |
| (6) Joseph Swayne & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 14 May              | (14) | 16 April 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included ½ ton of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**MALMSBURY****1725/31**

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 2 guns                | (8) Calabar                     |
| (2) 19 at Nevis; 9 to Virginia     | (9) 230*                        |
| (3) Connecticut (British);<br>1716 | (10) Nevis/York river, Virginia |
| (4)                                | (11) 18 (7) June/19 July 1726   |
| (5) Thomas Davis                   | (12) 20/135                     |
| (6) William Hunt & Co.             | (13)                            |
| (7) 7 October                      | (14) 15 November 1726           |

The 20 slaves delivered to Nevis were consigned for sale to Christopher Curwin, who with Richard Spencer was named as an owner of the vessel. The vessel cleared Nevis for Virginia on 7 July 1726, the master at this time being named as Richard Wall.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 152/15; CO 187/1; CO 388/25, S37

**MARY GALLY****1725/32**

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)              |
| (2)                      | (9) 330*         |
| (3)                      | (10) Jamaica     |
| (4)                      | (11)             |
| (5) John Maddox          | (12)             |
| (6) Phillip Harris & Co. | (13)             |
| (7) 20 May               | (14) 21 May 1726 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included 6½ cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**MEDITERANIAN GALLY****1725/33**

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                         | (8)                  |
| (2)                         | (9) 350*             |
| (3)                         | (10) Maryland        |
| (4)                         | (11)                 |
| (5) Thomas Dolman           | (12)                 |
| (6) William Challoner & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 30 August               | (14) 26 October 1726 |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**NIGHTINGALE****1725/34**

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                 | (8)                  |
| (2)                 | (9) 170*             |
| (3)                 | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                 | (11)                 |
| (5) James Crichton  | (12)                 |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 15 April        | (14) 7 February 1726 |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**NORMAN GALLY****1725/35**

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons           | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                    | (9)                       |
| (3) Philadelphia; 1716 | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) 12 February 1722   | (11) 10 June 1726         |
| (5) John Bartlett      | (12) 120                  |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co. | (13) 6 August 1726        |
| (7) 24 July            | (14) 19 September 1726    |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 388/25, S37

**OLDBURY****1725/36**

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)                   |
| (2)                       | (9) 300*              |
| (3)                       | (10) St Kitts         |
| (4)                       | (11) 27 July 1726     |
| (5) James Beard           | (12) 152              |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 4 December            | (14) 26 November 1726 |
- At St Kitts the slaves were consigned to Henvil & Webb for sale. The vessel's imports into Bristol included 3½ cwt of bees wax.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 152/15; CO 388/25, S37

**PEARLE GALLY****1725/37**

- |                           |      |                              |
|---------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |                              |
| (2)                       | (9)  | 300*                         |
| (3)                       | (10) | Barbados/Carolina            |
| (4)                       | (11) | 17 February 1726 at Barbados |
| (5) Jenkin Hughes         |      |                              |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (12) | 4 at Barbados                |
| (7) 30 July               | (13) |                              |
|                           | (14) | 7 July 1726                  |

At Barbados the slaves were consigned to Thomas Withers & Co. for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**PENIEL****1725/38**

- |                                  |      |                   |
|----------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                              | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                              | (9)  | 300*              |
| (3) British                      | (10) | Jamaica           |
| (4)                              | (11) |                   |
| (5) Thomas Skinner (John Palmer) | (12) |                   |
|                                  | (13) |                   |
| (6) John Becher & Co.            | (14) | 17 September 1726 |
| (7) 7 October                    |      |                   |
- The vessel returned with 2½ tons of its outward cargo of bar iron.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**RICH GALLY****1725/39**

- |                          |      |      |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| (1)                      | (8)  |      |
| (2)                      | (9)  | 340* |
| (3)                      | (10) |      |
| (4)                      | (11) |      |
| (5) Thomas Hurrue        | (12) |      |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) 12 May               | (14) |      |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 388/25, S37

**ROBERT****1725/40**

- |                                  |      |                   |
|----------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                              | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                              | (9)  | 240*              |
| (3) British                      | (10) | Jamaica           |
| (4)                              | (11) |                   |
| (5) Richard Arding (John Arding) | (12) |                   |
| (6) Richard Arding & Co.         | (13) |                   |
| (7) 19 August                    | (14) | 16 September 1726 |

The vessel's imports included 5 tons 8 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**SAMUEL****1725/41**

- |                            |      |      |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| (1)                        | (8)  |      |
| (2)                        | (9)  | 280* |
| (3)                        | (10) |      |
| (4)                        | (11) |      |
| (5) Thomas Miller          | (12) |      |
| (6) Michael Callahan & Co. | (13) |      |
| (7) 23 October             | (14) |      |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; CO 388/25, S37

**SERELION****1725/42**

- |                              |      |                 |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 2 guns          | (8)  |                 |
| (2) 19 return                | (9)  | 220*(?)         |
| (3) British; 1725            | (10) | South Carolina  |
| (4) Bristol; 8 December 1725 | (11) |                 |
| (5) Hugh Frazier             | (12) |                 |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.   | (13) | 24 January 1727 |
| (7) 20 December              | (14) | 30 March 1727   |

This vessel was probably mis-named as the *Sampson*, Fraser, in the list of Bristol slave ships for 1725; no Bristol slaver of that name has been found in other records. Isaac Hobhouse and Edmund Saunders were named as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 5/509; CO 388/25, S37

**SHERLEY****1725/43**

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1)                                  | (8)                        |
| (2)                                  | (9) 300*                   |
| (3)                                  | (10) Barbados              |
| (4)                                  | (11) 19 (20) November 1725 |
| (5) William Kennedy                  | (12) 235 (233)             |
| (6) John and Charles Scandrett & Co. | (13)                       |
|                                      | (14) 27 June 1726          |
| (7) 18 February                      |                            |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. James Hasell & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 3¼ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**SPEEDWELL****1725/44**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                  | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                           | (9) 260*                  |
| (3) New England; 1724         | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) 28 July 1725              | (11) 3 September 1726     |
| (5) Henry Clement (John Owen) | (12) 196                  |
| (6) Thomas Chamberlayne & Co. | (13) 22 December 1726     |
|                               | (14) 25 February 1727     |
| (7) 19 August                 |                           |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 388/25, S37

**SUSANNA BRIGANTINE****1725/45**

- |                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                              | (8)              |
| (2)                              | (9) 180*         |
| (3)                              | (10) Jamaica     |
| (4)                              | (11)             |
| (5) Thomas Wilks (Thomas Parker) | (12)             |
|                                  | (13)             |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.       | (14) 2 July 1726 |
| (7) 16 July                      |                  |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**THOMAS AND PHILIP****1725/46**

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)                              | (8)                               |
| (2)                              | (9) 240*                          |
| (3) British                      | (10) Barbados /Jamaica            |
| (4)                              | (11) 10 December 1725 at Barbados |
| (5) James Goodall (Joseph Evans) | (12) 13 at Barbados               |
| (6) Noblet Ruddock & Co.         | (13)                              |
| (7) 11 March                     | (14) 2 May 1726                   |
- Morris & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 33/15; CO 388/25, S37

**TRYTON SNOW****1725/47**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                      | (8)                   |
| (2)                      | (9) 200*              |
| (3)                      | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4)                      | (11)                  |
| (5) John Bayly           | (12)                  |
| (6) Phillip Harris & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 25 August            | (14) 19 December 1726 |

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; E190/1200/1; CO 388/25, S37

**VIRGIN GALLY****1725/48**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)                  |
| (2)                       | (9) 300*             |
| (3)                       | (10) Virginia        |
| (4)                       | (11)                 |
| (5) Posthumous Beckford   | (12)                 |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 16 June               | (14) 12 October 1726 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 8,000 crystal beads returned from Africa and consigned to William Jefferis & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1196/1; E190/1199/1; CO 388/25, S37

**ANGOLA****1726/1**

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                 | (8)                       |
| (2)                         | (9)                       |
| (3) New England; 1723       | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 4 January 1724 | (11) 24 April 1727        |
| (5) Robert Smith            | (12) 177                  |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.  | (13)                      |
| (7) 6 September             | (14) 4 August 1727        |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Montserrat.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**ANTILOPE****1726/2**

- |     |                          |      |                      |
|-----|--------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons                 | (8)  |                      |
| (2) |                          | (9)  |                      |
| (3) | New York; 1724           | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) | New York; 21 August 1724 | (11) | 4 September 1727     |
|     |                          | (12) | 190                  |
| (5) | James Eustace            | (13) |                      |
| (6) | John Norman & Co.        | (14) | 20 March 1728        |
| (7) | 7 September              |      |                      |
- James Eustace was named as another owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1201/2; CO 5/1443

**BENEDICTA****1726/3**

- |     |                       |      |                           |
|-----|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|
| (1) | 75 tons               | (8)  |                           |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |                           |
| (3) | British; 1726         | (10) | Bermuda (Barbados)/       |
| (4) | 2 September 1726      |      | Rappahannock river,       |
| (5) | John Roberts          |      | Virginia                  |
| (6) | Richard Henvill & Co. | (11) | 24 April 1727 at Virginia |
| (7) | 23 September          | (12) | 108 at Virginia           |
|     |                       | (13) | 29 June 1727              |
|     |                       | (14) | 8 September 1727          |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1443

**BERKLEY****1726/4**

- |     |                        |      |              |
|-----|------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) |                        | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                        | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                        | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                        | (11) |              |
| (5) | John Hale              | (12) |              |
| (6) | John Duckinfield & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 5 July                 | (14) | 15 June 1727 |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**BETTY****1726/5**

- |     |                               |      |             |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) |                               | (8)  |             |
| (2) |                               | (9)  |             |
| (3) |                               | (10) | Jamaica     |
| (4) |                               | (11) |             |
| (5) | John Edwards (Thomas Edwards) | (12) |             |
|     |                               | (13) |             |
| (6) | Peter Day & Co.               | (14) | 30 May 1727 |
| (7) | 21 April                      |      |             |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1



**CAPE BENDA****1726/5**

- |                           |      |                      |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 100 tons              | (8)  |                      |
| (2)                       | (9)  |                      |
| (3) Bristol; 1713         | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 19 July 1725 | (11) | 19 April 1727        |
| (5) George Rooke          | (12) | 240                  |
| (6) Samuel Merrick & Co.  | (13) |                      |
| (7) 6 September           | (14) | 25 August 1727       |
- George Beerpacker was also named as an owner of the vessel.  
Its imports into Bristol included some 4 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**CODRINGTON****1726/6**

- |                         |      |              |
|-------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) 90 tons             | (8)  |              |
| (2)                     | (9)  |              |
| (3) British             | (10) | Antigua      |
| (4)                     | (11) |              |
| (5) George Watkins      | (12) |              |
| (6) John Baker jr & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 16 November         | (14) | 17 June 1728 |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**COMMERCE****1726/7**

- |                                |      |                      |
|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                    | (8)  |                      |
| (2)                            | (9)  |                      |
| (3) Bristol; 1719              | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol(?); 13 August 1719 | (11) | 22 August 1727       |
| (5) Abell Thomas               | (12) | 232                  |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.         | (13) |                      |
| (7) 18 November                | (14) | 8 January 1728       |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1201/2; CO 5/1443; SMV Wharfage books

**CORNWALL****1726/8**

- |                     |      |                   |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                 | (9)  |                   |
| (3)                 | (10) | Barbados          |
| (4)                 | (11) |                   |
| (5) James Rall      | (12) |                   |
| (6) Peter Day & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7) 15 November     | (14) | 25 September 1727 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 46 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**DELIGHT****1726/9**

- |                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| (1)                      | (8)  |
| (2)                      | (9)  |
| (3)                      | (10) |
| (4)                      | (11) |
| (5) Parrygreen Stockdale | (12) |
| (6) Nathaniel Wraxall    | (13) |
| (7) 9 February           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1

**DISPATCH****1726/10**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 60 tons                   | (8) Calabar               |
| (2)                           | (9)                       |
| (3) New England; 1724         | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 9 September 1726 | (11) 13 April 1727        |
| (5) William Barry             | (12) 223                  |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co.      | (13)                      |
| (7) 30 September              | (14) 31 July 1727         |
- William Barry was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**FAME****1726/11**

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                           | (8)                 |
| (2)                           | (9)                 |
| (3)                           | (10) St Kitts       |
| (4)                           | (11) 3 October 1726 |
| (5) John Roberts (— Saunders) | (12) 117            |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.     | (13)                |
| (7) 4 February                | (14)                |
- Henvil & Webb were agents for the sale of the slaves at St Kitts.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; CO 152/15

**GREYHOUND GALLY****1726/12**

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 6 guns        | (8) Calabar                |
| (2) 20 at Virginia          | (9)                        |
| (3) British; 1706           | (10) Barbados/York river,  |
| (4) Bristol(?); 18 November | Virginia                   |
| 1706                        | (11) 16 September/10 Octo- |
| (5) Edward Halden           | ber 1726                   |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co.    | (12) 124/205               |
| (7) 22 March                | (13) 14 January 1727       |
|                             | (14) 17 February 1727      |

Bound outwards for Cork and Africa. Withers & Harrison were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Stephen Baker was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442; CO 33/15

**HAPPY SNOW****1726/13**

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 65 tons               | (8)                       |
| (2)                       | (9)                       |
| (3) New England; 1719     | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 3 July 1725  | (11) 18 April 1727        |
| (5) George Evans (John    | (12) 217                  |
| Ross)                     | (13)                      |
| (6) Thomas Chamberlayne & | (14) 18 August 1727       |
| Co.                       |                           |
| (7) 23 August             |                           |

Noblet Ruddock was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**HARRIOTT****1726/14**

- |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| (1)                    | (8)  |
| (2)                    | (9)  |
| (3)                    | (10) |
| (4)                    | (11) |
| (5) John Rhodes        | (12) |
| (6) Walter Grubb & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 8 November         | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1

**HENRY GALLY****1726/15**

- |     |      |              |
|-----|------|--------------|
| (1) | (8)  |              |
| (2) | (9)  |              |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) | (11) |              |
| (5) | (12) |              |
| (6) | (13) |              |
| (7) | (14) | 26 June 1727 |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**HETTY SNOW****1726/16**

- |     |      |                  |
|-----|------|------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                  |
| (2) | (9)  | 200*             |
| (3) | (10) | Montserrat       |
| (4) | (11) | 9 September 1726 |
| (5) | (12) | 136              |
| (6) | (13) |                  |
| (7) | (14) |                  |

Bound outwards for Africa and Montserrat. Referred to as the *Ketty* at Montserrat, the vessel's slaves were consigned for sale to Nathaniel Webb, who was also named as co-owner with Hooke of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; CO 152/15; CO 152/18; CO 388/25, S37

**ILLUSTRIOUS GALLY****1726/17**

- |     |                              |      |                              |
|-----|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons                      | (8)  | Bonny                        |
| (2) |                              | (9)  |                              |
| (3) | Rhode Island; 1716           | (10) | Rappahannock river, Virginia |
| (4) |                              | (11) | 6 September 1726             |
| (5) | John Murphy (Anselm Bennett) | (12) | 189                          |
| (6) | William Challoner & Co.      | (13) |                              |
| (7) | 10 January                   | (14) | 29 December 1726             |
- Isaac Hobhouse was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1201/2; CO 5/1320, R55; CO 5/1442

**JOSEPH AND ANNA****1726/18**

- |     |      |                 |
|-----|------|-----------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                 |
| (2) | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | (10) |                 |
| (4) | (11) |                 |
| (5) | (12) | William Holland |
| (6) | (13) | Abraham Hooke   |
| (7) | (14) | 3 August        |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1

**LARK****1726/19**

- |                     |      |               |
|---------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |               |
| (2)                 | (9)  |               |
| (3)                 | (10) | Jamaica       |
| (4)                 | (11) |               |
| (5) Henry Parker    | (12) |               |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7) 11 May          | (14) | 30 March 1727 |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**LITTLE JOSEPH****1726/20**

- |                       |      |              |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |              |
| (2)                   | (9)  |              |
| (3)                   | (10) | Barbados     |
| (4)                   | (11) |              |
| (5) Thomas Barry      | (12) |              |
| (6) John Teague & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 9 August          | (14) | 31 July 1727 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 27 cwt of ivory, 15 cwt of redwood, and 2,240 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**LOYAL GEORGE****1726/21**

- |                         |      |            |
|-------------------------|------|------------|
| (1)                     | (8)  |            |
| (2)                     | (9)  |            |
| (3)                     | (10) | Jamaica    |
| (4)                     | (11) |            |
| (5) Timothy Tucker      | (12) |            |
| (6) Joseph Swayne & Co. | (13) |            |
| (7) 11 May              | (14) | 8 May 1727 |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**MARY GALLY****1726/22**

- |                         |      |              |
|-------------------------|------|--------------|
| (1)                     | (8)  |              |
| (2)                     | (9)  |              |
| (3) British             | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                     | (11) |              |
| (5) John Maddox         | (12) |              |
| (6) Philip Harris & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) 25 June             | (14) | 17 July 1727 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1

**NIGHTINGALE****1726/23**

- |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| (1)                 | (8)  |
| (2)                 | (9)  |
| (3)                 | (10) |
| (4)                 | (11) |
| (5) James Crichton  | (12) |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 19 February     | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1**PEARLE****1726/24**

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons                | (8)                       |
| (2)                         | (9)                       |
| (3) Bristol; 1712           | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 13 August 1712 | (11) 25 August 1727       |
| (5) Jenkin Hughes           | (12) 245                  |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co.   | (13)                      |
| (7) 25 October              | (14) 22 November 1727     |
- Mark Goodamdlawry (?) was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443; SMV Wharfage books**REDLAND****1726/25**

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 60 tons                  | (8)                       |
| (2)                          | (9)                       |
| (3) Bristol; 1705            | (10) York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 3 November 1726 | (11) 4 July 1727          |
| (5) Richard Bacon            | (12) 227                  |
| (6) William Matthew & Co.    | (13)                      |
| (7) 14 November              | (14)                      |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; CO 5/1443

**SHERLEY GALLY****1726/26**

- |                                      |      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                          | (8)  |                     |
| (2)                                  | (9)  |                     |
| (3) Bristol; 1715                    | (10) | Rappahannock river, |
| (4) Bristol; 20 August 1718          |      | Virginia            |
| (5) William Kennedy                  | (11) | 29 July 1727        |
| (6) John and Charles Scandrett & Co. | (12) | 219                 |
|                                      | (13) | 18 September 1727   |
| (7) 17 August                        | (14) | 2 December 1727     |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 11 cwt of redwood and over 1 ton of German bar iron returned from Africa for lack of sale. Robert Needham was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**SUSANNA****1726/27**

- |                              |      |                      |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                  | (8)  | Guinea               |
| (2)                          | (9)  |                      |
| (3) Bristol; 1717            | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 24 October 1724 | (11) | 16 May 1727          |
| (5) Joseph Stretton          | (12) | 202                  |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co.       | (13) |                      |
| (7) 15 August                | (14) | 2 August 1727        |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**TUNBRIDGE GALLY****1726/28**

- |                           |      |                  |
|---------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1)                       | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                       | (9)  | 350*             |
| (3)                       | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4)                       | (11) |                  |
| (5) Edward Little         | (12) |                  |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) 30 August             | (14) | 30 December 1727 |

*Sources:* E190/1198/1; E190/1201/2; CO 388/25, S37

**AMERICA****1727/1**

- |                           |      |                     |
|---------------------------|------|---------------------|
| (1) 108 tons              | (8)  |                     |
| (2)                       | (9)  |                     |
| (3) Connecticut; 1716     | (10) | Rappahannock river, |
| (4) Bristol; 3 May 1720   |      | Virginia            |
| (5) Thomas Marshall       | (11) | 10 July 1727        |
| (6) Richard Lougher & Co. | (12) | 133                 |
| (7) 2 January 1727        | (13) | 11 August 1727      |
|                           | (14) | 19 September 1727   |

*Sources:* E190/1200/1; CO 5/1443

**BERKLEY****1727/2**

- |                              |      |                   |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 4 guns         | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) 28 at Jamaica            | (9)  |                   |
| (3) Bristol; 1705            | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 22 June 1725    | (11) | 2 April 1728      |
| (5) John Hale                | (12) | 350               |
| (6) [John Duckinfield & Co.] | (13) |                   |
| (7)                          | (14) | 16 July 1728      |

Henry Loyd was also named as an owner of the vessel, but John Duckinfield & Co. were responsible for its lading at Bristol in 1726 and 1728. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 17 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2

**BETTY****1727/3**

- |                             |      |                    |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 6 guns        | (8)  | Guinea             |
| (2) 28 at Jamaica           | (9)  |                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716           | (10) | Barbados/Kingston, |
| (4) Bristol; 1 October 1716 |      | Jamaica            |
| (5) Thomas Kennedy          | (11) | 13/27 August 1728  |
| (6) [Peter Day & Co.]       | (12) | 10/300             |
| (7)                         | (13) |                    |
|                             | (14) | 16 December 1728   |

Peter Day & Co. were responsible for lading the vessel in 1726 and 1729, although Christopher Shuter & Co. were listed as owners at Jamaica in 1728.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books



**BONNY****1727/4**

- |                                     |      |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1)                                 | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                                 | (9)  |                  |
| (3)                                 | (10) | Virginia         |
| (4)                                 | (11) |                  |
| (5) Joseph Quirck(?) (Robert Smith) | (12) |                  |
|                                     | (13) |                  |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co.          | (14) | 5 September 1728 |
| (7)                                 |      |                  |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2**BRISTOL HOPE****1727/5**

- |                         |      |               |
|-------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                     | (8)  |               |
| (2)                     | (9)  |               |
| (3)                     | (10) | Barbados      |
| (4)                     | (11) |               |
| (5) Robert Woolves      | (12) |               |
| (6) James Laroche & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7)                     | (14) | 3 August 1728 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 10½ tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2**CAPE BENDA****1727/6**

- |                         |      |                |
|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) 100 tons            | (8)  |                |
| (2)                     | (9)  |                |
| (3)                     | (10) | Virginia       |
| (4)                     | (11) |                |
| (5) George Rooke        | (12) |                |
| (6) James Laroche & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7)                     | (14) | 7 October 1728 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included some 5½ tons of redwood and 18 lbs of wax.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books**CASTLE****1727/7**

- |                              |      |                      |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 6 guns          | (8)  | Calabar              |
| (2) 18 at Virginia           | (9)  |                      |
| (3) New England; 1724        | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) Bristol; 23 October 1725 | (11) | 16 March 1728        |
| (5) David Montgomery         | (12) | 211                  |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.       | (13) |                      |
| (7) Bond issued 27 July      | (14) | 17 August 1728       |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 5/1321, f.157; CO 5/1443

**DISPATCH****1727/8**

- |                          |      |               |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|
| (1)                      | (8)  |               |
| (2)                      | (9)  |               |
| (3)                      | (10) | Montserrat    |
| (4)                      | (11) | 12 April 1728 |
| (5) William Barry        | (12) | 244           |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (13) |               |
| (7)                      | (14) |               |
- The slaves were consigned for sale at Montserrat to Nathaniel Webb.

*Sources:* CO 152/18

**FREKE GALLY****1727/9**

- |                         |      |             |
|-------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) 150 tons            | (8)  |             |
| (2)                     | (9)  |             |
| (3) British             | (10) | Barbados    |
| (4)                     | (11) |             |
| (5) John Bartlett       | (12) |             |
| (6) William Freke & Co. | (13) |             |
| (7)                     | (14) | 8 June 1728 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 35 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**GOLDFINCH****1727/10**

- |                     |      |                |
|---------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) 100 tons        | (8)  |                |
| (2)                 | (9)  |                |
| (3) British         | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4)                 | (11) |                |
| (5) Rice Harris     | (12) |                |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7)                 | (14) | 9 January 1728 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 15 cwt of redwood as well as some beads and cowries returned from Africa and consigned to Henry Dampier & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**GREYHOUND****1727/11**

- |     |                      |      |              |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 100 tons             | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |              |
| (3) | British              | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                      | (11) |              |
| (5) | Edward Halden        | (12) |              |
| (6) | Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) |                      | (14) | 7 March 1728 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 1 ton of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**HAPPY SNOW****1727/12**

- |     |                           |      |                  |
|-----|---------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 65 tons                   | (8)  |                  |
| (2) |                           | (9)  |                  |
| (3) |                           | (10) | Virginia         |
| (4) |                           | (11) |                  |
| (5) | Joseph Lewis              | (12) |                  |
| (6) | Thomas Chamberlayne & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7) |                           | (14) | 12 December 1728 |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**HENRY****1727/13**

- |     |                       |      |                   |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 75 tons; 4 guns       | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | 22 at Jamaica         | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | Bridgwater; 1711      | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 25 June 1726 | (11) | 29 April 1728     |
| (5) | Charles Rowles        | (12) | 210               |
| (6) | Richard Farr & Co.    | (13) |                   |
| (7) |                       | (14) | 5 October 1728    |

Henry Loyd was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**HETTY****1727/14**

- |     |                     |      |                 |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) |                     | (8)  |                 |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |                 |
| (3) |                     | (10) | Montserrat      |
| (4) |                     | (11) | 17 October 1727 |
| (5) | Michael Jackson     | (12) | 131             |
| (6) | Abraham Hooke & Co. | (13) |                 |
| (7) |                     | (14) |                 |

Nathaniel Webb was the agent for the sale of the slaves at Montserrat.

*Sources:* CO 152/18

**HOULTON****1727/15**

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 75 tons; 2 guns           | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 23 at Jamaica             | (9)                    |
| (3) New England; 1724         | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 16 November 1727 | (11) 6 November 1728   |
|                               | (12) 221               |
| (5) Rice Powell               | (13)                   |
| (6) Abraham Hooke             | (14) 3 April 1729      |
| (7)                           |                        |

*Sources:* CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**INDIAN QUEEN****1727/16**

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 4 guns         | (8)                       |
| (2) 20 at Nevis              | (9)                       |
| (3) Bristol; 1714            | (10) Nevis/Virginia       |
| (4)                          | (11) 5 June 1728 at Nevis |
| (5) William Williams         | (12) 332 at Nevis         |
| (6) Walter & Richard Lougher | (13)                      |
|                              | (14) 16 November 1728     |
| (7)                          |                           |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 187/1; SMV Wharfage books

**ISAAC****1727/17**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 2 guns          | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 21 at Jamaica            | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1720            | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 17 January 1723 | (11) 2 February 1728   |
| (5) Samuel Webb              | (12) 192               |
| (6) Nathaniel Webb & Co.     | (13)                   |
| (7)                          | (14) 25 May 1728       |

Robert Ruddock was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**JASON****1727/18**

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 10 guns     | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 30 at Jamaica         | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1711         | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 8 April 1711 | (11) 25 March 1728     |
| (5) Edward Manship        | (12) 300               |
| (6) James Day & Co.       | (13)                   |
| (7)                       | (14) 9 August 1728     |

Christopher Shuter was also named as an owner of the vessel.  
Its imports into Bristol included some 17 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2

**LARK****1727/19**

- |                     |      |              |
|---------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) 50 tons         | (8)  |              |
| (2)                 | (9)  |              |
| (3)                 | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4)                 | (11) |              |
| (5) Henry Parker    | (12) |              |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7)                 | (14) | 7 March 1728 |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**LITTLE JOHN****1727/20**

- |                   |      |                   |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 70 tons       | (8)  |                   |
| (2)               | (9)  |                   |
| (3)               | (10) | Barbados          |
| (4)               | (11) |                   |
| (5) William Barry | (12) |                   |
| (6) Samuel Day    | (13) |                   |
| (7)               | (14) | 30 September 1727 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included 20 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**LITTLE JOSEPH****1727/21**

- |                               |      |                   |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 35 tons; 4 guns           | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) 10 at Jamaica             | (9)  |                   |
| (3) New England; 1720         | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 16 November 1727 | (11) | 20 June 1728      |
|                               | (12) | 150               |
| (5) Alexander Carr            | (13) |                   |
| (6) [Richard Farr & Co.]      | (14) | 4 December 1728   |
| (7)                           |      |                   |

Richard Farr & Co. were responsible for the lading of the vessel in 1729. Henry Lloyd was also named as an owner of the vessel during the 1727–8 voyage.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**LOYAL GEORGE****1727/22**

- |                           |      |             |
|---------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) 80 tons               | (8)  |             |
| (2)                       | (9)  |             |
| (3)                       | (10) | Barbados    |
| (4)                       | (11) |             |
| (5) Timothy Tucker        | (12) |             |
| (6) [Joseph Swayne & Co.] | (13) |             |
| (7)                       | (14) | 25 May 1728 |

Joseph Swayne & Co. were responsible for the lading of the vessel in 1726 and 1728.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**MARY****1727/23**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 130 tons; 8 guns        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 12 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) British; 1718           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 7 January 1718 | (11) 3 May 1728        |
| (5) John Maddox             | (12) 360               |
| (6) Richard Farr & Co.      | (13)                   |
| (7)                         | (14) 7 October 1728    |

Peter Day was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 364 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**MEDITERRANEAN****1727/24**

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)                  |
| (2)                      | (9)                  |
| (3) British              | (10) Carolina        |
| (4)                      | (11)                 |
| (5) Thomas Dolman        | (12)                 |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7)                      | (14) 18 January 1728 |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**OLDBURY****1727/25**

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 80 tons               | (8)              |
| (2)                       | (9)              |
| (3)                       | (10) Jamaica     |
| (4)                       | (11)             |
| (5) James Beard           | (12)             |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13)             |
| (7)                       | (14) 20 May 1728 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**PENIEL****1727/26**

- |                            |      |             |
|----------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) 100 tons               | (8)  |             |
| (2)                        | (9)  |             |
| (3)                        | (10) | Jamaica     |
| (4)                        | (11) |             |
| (5) James Crichton         | (12) |             |
| (6) [Michael Becher & Co.] | (13) |             |
| (7)                        | (14) | 14 May 1728 |

John Becher & Co. were responsible for the lading of the vessel in 1725–6 (see 1725/38) and Michael Becher & Co. in 1728 (see 1728/30). Who assumed responsibility for lading in 1727 is difficult to say, therefore, but the vessel was apparently re-registered in 1727 and this may have also led to the transfer of management of the vessel's activities to Michael Becher. On re-registration, see 1728/30.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**PHILIPPA****1727/27**

- |                              |      |                   |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns          | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) 9 at Jamaica             | (9)  |                   |
| (3) Maryland; 1714           | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 31 August 1727  | (11) | 9 May 1728        |
| (5) Daniel Barnett           | (12) | 168               |
| (6) Christopher Shuter & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7)                          | (14) |                   |

*Sources:* CO 142/15, part 2

**PRINCESS SNOW****1727/28**

- |                       |      |             |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) 70 tons           | (8)  |             |
| (2)                   | (9)  |             |
| (3)                   | (10) | Barbados    |
| (4)                   | (11) |             |
| (5) Edward Roach      | (12) |             |
| (6) John Teague & Co. | (13) |             |
| (7)                   | (14) | 8 June 1728 |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**RECOVERY****1727/29**

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 2 guns        | (8)                 |
| (2)                        | (9)                 |
| (3) Bristol; 1726          | (10) Barbados       |
| (4) Bristol; 1726          | (11) 24 July 1728   |
| (5) James Wilson           | (12) 202            |
| (6) John Love & Co.        | (13) 17 August 1728 |
| (7) Bond issued 11 January | (14) 9 October 1728 |
- James MacCartney was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**ROBERT****1727/30**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 2 guns        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 24 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1718           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 9 January 1718 | (11) 9 March 1728      |
| (5) Story King              | (12) 220               |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co.   | (13)                   |
| (7)                         | (14) 25 May 1728       |
- Henry Loyd was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 30 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**SERELION****1727/31**

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 2 guns        | (8) Guiney           |
| (2) 17 at Nevis; 14 return | (9)                  |
| (3)                        | (10) Nevis           |
| (4)                        | (11) 31 January 1728 |
| (5) Thomas Wilks           | (12) 158             |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13) 10 April 1728   |
| (7)                        | (14) 31 May 1728     |
- William and John Reeves, Isaac Hobhouse, Thomas Wilks, and Charles Lloyd were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 187/1; SMV Wharfage books



**SHEPHERD****1727/32**

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 12 guns           | (8) Guinea                         |
| (2) 30 at Jamaica               | (9)                                |
| (3) Bristol; 1727               | (10) Barbados/Kingston,<br>Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 6 November 1727    | (11) 13 August/6 September<br>1728 |
| (5) John Hodges (John<br>Smith) | (12) 5/290                         |
| (6) James Thompson & Co.        | (13)                               |
| (7)                             | (14) 12 December 1728              |

Morris & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Abel Grant was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 50 cwt of redwood and 100 lbs of Guinea grains.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; CO 33/30; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**STRATFORD****1727/33**

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                     | (8)               |
| (2)                     | (9)               |
| (3) British             | (10) Barbados     |
| (4)                     | (11)              |
| (5) William Jefferis    | (12)              |
| (6) James Laroche & Co. | (13)              |
| (7)                     | (14) 17 June 1728 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included 5 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2

**SUSANNA****1727/34**

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 50 tons             | (8)              |
| (2)                     | (9)              |
| (3)                     | (10)             |
| (4)                     | (11)             |
| (5) Christopher Alleyn  | (12)             |
| (6) Stephen Baugh & Co. | (13)             |
| (7)                     | (14) 17 May 1728 |

Recorded as returning from Africa, the *Susanna* imported over 47 cwt of ivory and 21 cwt of redwood into Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**VIRGIN****1727/35**

- |     |                       |      |            |
|-----|-----------------------|------|------------|
| (1) | 90 tons               | (8)  |            |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |            |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Barbados   |
| (4) |                       | (11) |            |
| (5) | Hugh Frazer           | (12) |            |
| (6) | Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13) |            |
| (7) |                       | (14) | 6 May 1728 |

*Sources:* E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books

**AMERICA****1728/1**

- |     |                       |      |                          |
|-----|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|
| (1) | 50 tons; 3 guns       | (8)  |                          |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |                          |
| (3) | Connecticut; 1716     | (10) | Barbados/South Carolina  |
| (4) | Bristol; 1721         | (11) | 23 July 1728 at Barbados |
| (5) | Thomas Marshall       | (12) | 200 at Barbados          |
| (6) | Richard Lougher & Co. | (13) |                          |
| (7) | 18 January            | (14) | 11 November 1728         |
- Cleared Barbados 23 July 1728 for South Carolina. Walter Lougher, Isaac Hobhouse, William Challoner, and William Clymer were named as other owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 2 cwt of bees wax.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; E190/1201/2; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**ANTILOPE****1728/2**

- |     |                   |      |                 |
|-----|-------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 4 guns  | (8)  |                 |
| (2) |                   | (9)  |                 |
| (3) | New York; 1724    | (10) | Barbados        |
| (4) | New York; 1724    | (11) | 2 December 1728 |
| (5) | James Eustace     | (12) | 307             |
| (6) | John Norman & Co. | (13) | 11 April 1729   |
| (7) | 14 June           | (14) | 27 May 1729     |
- Joseph Swain, Thomas Freek, Richard Tyler, and James Eustace were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**BENEDICTA****1728/3**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons               | (8) Gambia           |
| (2)                       | (9)                  |
| (3)                       | (10) Virginia        |
| (4)                       | (11)                 |
| (5) Arthur Raymond        | (12)                 |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7) 12 January            | (14) 9 December 1728 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Virginia, the vessel's imports into Bristol included 3 qtrs of bees wax. The vessel was reported to have left the Gambia river for Virginia about 5 May 1728.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; E190/1201/2; SMV Wharfage books; Donnan, IV, 189n

**BERKLEY GALLY****1728/4**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 4 guns       | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 28 at Jamaica          | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1729(?)       | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 22 June 1725  | (11) 31 May 1729       |
| (5) John Hale              | (12) 300               |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 1 October              | (14) 30 September 1729 |
- Henry Lloyd was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**BONNY****1728/5**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                | (8)                   |
| (2)                        | (9)                   |
| (3)                        | (10) Antigua          |
| (4)                        | (11)                  |
| (5) Robert Smith           | (12)                  |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 4 December             | (14) 10 November 1729 |
- Bound outwards for Africa and Nevis.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; SMV Wharfage books

**CAPE BENDA****1728/6**

- |                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| (1)                     | (8)  |
| (2)                     | (9)  |
| (3)                     | (10) |
| (4)                     | (11) |
| (5) George Rooke        | (12) |
| (6) James Laroche & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 24 December         | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1201/3**CASTLE****1728/7**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 8 guns          | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 25 at Jamaica            | (9)                    |
| (3) New England; 1724        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 23 October 1725 | (11) 24 June 1729      |
| (5) David Montgomery         | (12) 268               |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.       | (13)                   |
| (7) 14 October               | (14) 10 October 1729   |
- Christopher Shooter was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books**COMMERCE****1728/8**

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons; 6 guns    | (8) Calabar                |
| (2)                    | (9)                        |
| (3) Bristol; 1719      | (10) Barbados              |
| (4) Bristol; 1719      | (11) 18 (21) November 1728 |
| (5) Abell Thomas       | (12) 240                   |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co. | (13) 10 March 1729         |
| (7) 5 June             | (14) To Africa             |
- Crumpe & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Robert Addison and Joseph Thomas were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; CO 33/30

**CONTENT****1728/9**

- |     |                           |      |                           |
|-----|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| (1) | 120 tons; 3 guns          | (8)  |                           |
| (2) |                           | (9)  |                           |
| (3) | Boston; 1725              | (10) | Barbados/Virginia(?)      |
| (4) | Boston; 1725              | (11) | 10 March 1729 at Barbados |
| (5) | Charles Adlam             | (12) | 320 at Barbados           |
| (6) | Thomas Chamberlayne & Co. | (13) |                           |
| (7) | 9 September               | (14) | 25 July 1729              |
- Reported to have cleared on 10 March 1729 from Barbados to Virginia, but the records indicate that the vessel arrived in Bristol on 25 July 1729 from Barbados. William Makewn, Walter Rowles(?), and Ed(ward?) Freemantle were listed as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**CORNWALL****1728/10**

- |     |                        |      |                        |
|-----|------------------------|------|------------------------|
| (1) | 140 (120) tons; 6 guns | (8)  | Bite [Bight of Biafra] |
| (2) | 29 at Jamaica          | (9)  |                        |
| (3) | Bristol; 1719          | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica      |
| (4) | Barbados; 23 June 1727 | (11) | 11 (13) February 1729  |
| (5) | James Rall             | (12) | 330 (340)              |
| (6) | Peter Day & Co.        | (13) |                        |
| (7) | 25 June                | (14) | 26 August 1729         |
- The slaves were expected to average £24 to £25 per head at Jamaica. The cargo was said to include only 30 boys and girls. Half of the vessel's slaves were reported to have been shipped to South Keys where it was said 'there is a vast Demand and a Good Price, Generally \$125 to 130 Dollars Men & Women, & from 15 to 17 Advance in the Money'. Christopher Shooter was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**DISPATCH****1728/11**

- |     |                      |      |              |
|-----|----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) |                      | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Montserrat   |
| (4) |                      | (11) | 30 June 1729 |
| (5) | William Barry        | (12) | 194          |
| (6) | Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) | 24 December          | (14) |              |
- At Montserrat the slaves were consigned to Nathaniel Webb for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 152/18

**DUCHESS OF PORTLAND****1728/12**

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 200 tons; 9 guns            | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 29 at Jamaica               | (9)                    |
| (3) Boston; 1724                | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 22 August 1726     | (11) 21 May 1729       |
| (5) Owen Rogers (John Rud-dock) | (12) 385               |
|                                 | (13)                   |
| (6) James Day & Co.             | (14) 2 September 1729  |
| (7) 16 October                  |                        |

Also referred to as the *Dutchess of Cortland*. William Hayman was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**FERRETT****1728/13**

- |                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| (1)                  | (8)  |
| (2)                  | (9)  |
| (3)                  | (10) |
| (4)                  | (11) |
| (5) Michael Callahan | (12) |
| (6) James Day & Co.  | (13) |
| (7) 27 May           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1201/3

**FREKE GALLY****1728/14**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 150 tons; 8 guns       | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 34 at Jamaica          | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1727          | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 2 August 1727 | (11) 13 May 1729       |
| (5) John Bartlett          | (12) 360               |
| (6) William Freke & Co.    | (13)                   |
| (7) 31 July                | (14) 27 September 1729 |

Thomas Freake was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**GOLDFINCH****1728/15**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 6 guns    | (8)                        |
| (2)                     | (9)                        |
| (3) Bristol; 1716       | (10) Barbados              |
| (4) Bristol; 1726       | (11) 14 (21) November 1728 |
| (5) Rice Harris         | (12) 280 (292)             |
| (6) Henry Dampier & Co. | (13) 13 December 1728      |
| (7) 13 May              | (14) 17 February 1729      |

Blaney Harper & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados. Christopher Shuter and John Rich were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; CO 33/30; SMV Wharfage books

**GREYHOUND****1728/16**

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)                             |
| (2)                      | (9)                             |
| (3)                      | (10) Barbados/Jamaica(?)        |
| (4)                      | (11) 4 October 1728 at Barbados |
| (5) Edward Hallden       | (12) 132 at Barbados            |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (13)                            |
| (7) 14 May               | (14) 24 March 1729              |

Bound outwards for Africa and Barbados. Morris & Co. were agents for the sale of the 132 slaves at Barbados. There is no record of the *Greyhound* delivering slaves at Jamaica on this voyage but the vessel was recorded as returning to Bristol from the island.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/30; SMV Wharfage books

**HAYMAN****1728/17**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 150 tons; 6 guns        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 20 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 19 August 1726 | (11) 31 July 1728      |
| (5) George Lilburne         | (12) 333               |
| (6) John Becher & Co.       | (13)                   |
| (7) 20 January              | (14) 3 December 1728   |

William Hayman was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 5 tons of redwood, consigned to Michael Becher & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; E190/1201/2; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**HENRY****1728/18**

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 75 tons; 4 guns       | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 22 at Jamaica         | (9)                    |
| (3) Bridgwater; 1711      | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 25 June 1726 | (11) 9 July 1729       |
| (5) Charles Rowles        | (12) 220               |
| (6) Richard Farr & Co.    | (13)                   |
| (7) 7 December            | (14) 10 October 1729   |

Henry Loyde was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**ISAAC****1728/19**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                 | (8) Guinea             |
| (2)                         | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1720           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 7 January 1723 | (11) 5 March 1729      |
| (5) Samuel Webb             | (12) 193               |
| (6) Nathaniel Webb & Co.    | (13)                   |
| (7) 11 July                 | (14) 26 August 1729    |

Robert Ruddock was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**JASON****1728/20**

- |                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 8 guns              | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 22 at Jamaica                 | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1711                 | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 28 April 1711        | (11) 14 June 1729      |
| (5) Edward Manship (John Taggart) | (12) 365               |
| (6) James Day & Co.               | (13)                   |
| (7) 19 October                    | (14)                   |

Christopher Shooter was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2

**JOSEPH AND ANNA****1728/21**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 (110) tons; 4 guns | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 24 at Jamaica          | (9)                    |
| (3) Boston; 1721           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Boston; 17 May 1721    | (11) 20 June 1729      |
| (5) Alexander Cupples      | (12) 196               |
| (6) John Duckinfield & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 24 December            | (14) 21 March 1730     |

Abraham Hooke was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books



**LARK****1728/22**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns      | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 16 at Jamaica        | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1725        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 3 July 1725 | (11) 20 November 1728  |
| (5) Henry Parker         | (12) 180               |
| (6) James Day & Co.      | (13)                   |
| (7) 8 April              | (14) 24 March 1729     |

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**LIVELY BRIGANTINE****1728/23**

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 4 guns        | (8) Guinea                  |
| (2) 19 at Jamaica          | (9)                         |
| (3) Boston; 1727           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica      |
| (4) Boston; 7 October 1727 | (11) 29 February 1729 (sic) |
| (5) Michael Jackson        | (12) 240                    |
| (6) Thomas Dolman & Co.    | (13)                        |
| (7) 17 June                | (14) 28 May 1729            |
- George Campbell was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**LOYAL GEORGE****1728/24**

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 2 guns     | (8)                  |
| (2)                     | (9)                  |
| (3) Boston; 1717        | (10) Barbados        |
| (4) Bristol; 1719       | (11) 1 February 1729 |
| (5) Timothy Tucker      | (12) 220             |
| (6) Joseph Swayne & Co. | (13) 26 April 1729   |
| (7) 3 August            | (14) 12 June 1729    |
- John Brickdale, Thomas Freeke, John Norman, and Isaac Hobhouse were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**MALMSBURY****1728/25**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 70 tons            | (8)                   |
| (2)                    | (9)                   |
| (3)                    | (10) Nevis            |
| (4)                    | (11)                  |
| (5) James Smith        | (12)                  |
| (6) William Hunt & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 31 October         | (14) 20 November 1729 |

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**MEDITERRANEAN****1728/26**

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 4 guns      | (8) Guinea                         |
| (2) 30 at Jamaica         | (9)                                |
| (3) Boston; 1722          | (10) Barbados/Kingston,<br>Jamaica |
| (4) Boston; 1722          | (11) 24 December 1728/11           |
| (5) Thomas Dolman         | January 1729                       |
| (6) Richard Lougher & Co. | (12) 55/248                        |
| (7) 16 April              | (13)                               |
|                           | (14) 16 June 1729                  |

Entering Barbados with 303 slaves on 24 December 1728, the vessel cleared on the same day for Jamaica where it arrived with 248 slaves on 11 January 1729. It is assumed therefore that 55 slaves were left for sale at Barbados. Isaac Hobhouse, William Baker, and Abraham Hooke were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**MERCURY****1728/27**

- |                                       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 85 tons; 4 guns                   | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 30 at Jamaica                     | (9)                    |
| (3) Philadelphia; 1725                | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Kingston, Jamaica; 16 August 1725 | (11) 15 July 1729      |
| (5) Joseph Pritchard                  | (12) 279               |
| (6) James Laroche & Co.               | (13)                   |
| (7) 30 September                      | (14) 8 November 1729   |

Isaac Hobhouse was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**OLDBURY****1728/28**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 4 guns       | (8)                  |
| (2)                       | (9)                  |
| (3) Bristol; 1719         | (10) Barbados        |
| (4) Bristol; 1719         | (11) 20 January 1729 |
| (5) James Beard           | (12) 303             |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co. | (13) 30 April 1729   |
| (7) 14 August             | (14) 25 June 1729    |

John Cosly [or Corsley], Richard Hawksworth, Robert Rogers, and William Baker were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**PEARLE****1728/29**

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 4 guns      | (8)                          |
| (2)                       | (9)                          |
| (3) Bristol; 1712         | (10) Barbados/South Carolina |
| (4) Bristol; 1712         | (11) 23 (19) September 1728  |
| (5) Jenkin Hughes         | at Barbados                  |
| (6) Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (12) 125/230                 |
| (7) 22 January            | (13)                         |
|                           | (14) 15 February 1729        |

The vessel entered Barbados with 355 slaves, of whom 125 were sold on the island by Withers & Co. It cleared for South Carolina on 23 September with its remaining [230?] slaves. William and Richard Jefferis, William Barnsdale, and William Swymmer jr were named as other owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; CO 33/30; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**PENIELL GALLY****1728/30**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 8 guns     | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 25 at Jamaica        | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1718        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 8 June 1727 | (11) 2 January 1729    |
| (5) James Crichton       | (12) 249               |
| (6) Michael Becher & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 25 June              | (14) 23 May 1729       |

John Becher was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**PRINCESS****1728/31**

- |                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| (1)                   | (8)  |
| (2)                   | (9)  |
| (3)                   | (10) |
| (4)                   | (11) |
| (5) Edward Roach      | (12) |
| (6) John Teague & Co. | (13) |
| (7) 26 July           | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1201/3

**RECOVERY (1)****1728/32**

- |     |                 |      |                |
|-----|-----------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 70 tons; 2 guns | (8)  |                |
| (2) |                 | (9)  |                |
| (3) | Bristol; 1726   | (10) | Barbados       |
| (4) | Bristol; 1726   | (11) | 24 July 1728   |
| (5) | John Wilson     | (12) | 202            |
| (6) | John Love & Co. | (13) | 17 August 1728 |
| (7) | 22 January      | (14) | 9 October 1728 |
- James Maccartney was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; E190/1201/2; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**RECOVERY (2)****1728/33**

- |     |                 |      |                   |
|-----|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 70 tons; 2 guns | (8)  |                   |
| (2) |                 | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | Bristol; 1726   | (10) | Barbados          |
| (4) | Bristol; 1726   | (11) | 28 June 1729      |
| (5) | John Evans      | (12) | 189               |
| (6) | John Love & Co. | (13) | 8 August 1729     |
| (7) | 23 November     | (14) | 30 September 1729 |
- Charles Scandret and James McCartney were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**ROEBUCK****1728/34**

- |     |                        |      |                   |
|-----|------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 60 tons; 2 guns        | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | 14 at Jamaica          | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | New England; 1725      | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 3 August 1728 | (11) | 5 May 1729        |
| (5) | Japhet Bird            | (12) | 230               |
| (6) | Abell Grant & Co.      | (13) |                   |
| (7) | 11 September           | (14) | 27 August 1729    |
- Henry Lloyd was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**ROBERT****1728/35**

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                       | (8) Guinea            |
| (2)                       | (9)                   |
| (3)                       | (10)                  |
| (4)                       | (11)                  |
| (5) Story King            | (12)                  |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7) 5 September           | (14) Taken by Spanish |

On its voyage from Guinea to Jamaica the vessel was taken on 20 May 1729 off the coast of Hispaniola and carried by a Spanish *garde costa* into St Domingo where it was condemned as a prize. The other owners of the vessel were named as Henry Tonge and Richard Farr, and the insurer was Henry Lloyd.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; Bristol Central Library, *Samuel Farley's Bristol Newspaper*, 11 October 1729; W.E. Minchinton (ed.), *Politics and the Port of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century*, Bristol Record Society's Publications, vol. XXIII (1963), p. 41n

**RUBY****1728/36**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 95 tons; 6 guns         | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 27 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) New York; 1718          | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol(?); 3 June 1728 | (11) 11 February 1729  |
| (5) Jonathan Arding         | (12) 238               |
| (6) Richard Farr & Co.      | (13)                   |
| (7) 22 June                 | (14) 26 August 1729    |

Henry Lloyd was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**SERLEON****1728/37**

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) 100 (70) tons; 6 guns  | (8)                               |
| (2)                        | (9)                               |
| (3) Bristol; 1722          | (10) Barbados/South Carolina      |
| (4) Bristol; 1722          | (11) 31 December 1728 at Barbados |
| (5) Thomas Wilks           | (12) 37/188                       |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13)                              |
| (7) 2 August               | (14) 12 May 1729                  |

Entering Barbados with 225 slaves on 31 December 1728, the vessel cleared with 188 slaves for South Carolina on the same day. It presumably left therefore 37 slaves for sale at the island. Isaac Hobhouse was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**SHERLEY GALLY****1728/38**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 tons; 5 guns         | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 28 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1715           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 20 August 1718 | (11) 14 January 1729   |
| (5) William Kennedy         | (12) 194               |
| (6) Charles Scandrett & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7) 5 August                | (14) 30 May 1729       |
- Robert Nedham was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**SUSANNA****1728/39**

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 90 tons; 2 guns | (8)                  |
| (2)                 | (9)                  |
| (3) Bristol; 1717   | (10) Barbados        |
| (4) Bristol; 1724   | (11) 2 December 1728 |
| (5) Thomas Rowe     | (12) 244             |
| (6) Thomas Freke    | (13) 6 January 1729  |
| (7) 16 April        | (14) 26 March 1729   |
- Philip and William Freeke were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**SUSANNAH****1728/40**

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 40 tons             | (8)                   |
| (2)                     | (9)                   |
| (3) Connecticut; 1725   | (10) Barbados         |
| (4) Boston; 1726        | (11) 31 December 1728 |
| (5) Christopher Allen   | (12) 37               |
| (6) Stephen Baugh & Co. | (13) 13 January 1729  |
| (7) 25 June             | (14) To Africa        |
- Bound outwards for Cork and Africa. James Newth and Christopher Allen were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 33/16, part 1

**TUNBRIDGE****1728/41**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| (1) 90 tons; 2 guns       | (8) Guinea                             |
| (2) 20 at Jamaica         | (9)                                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1712         | (10) Kingston, Jamaica                 |
| (4) Jamaica; 4 July 1727  | (11) 6 (4) February 1729               |
| (5) Edward Little         | (12) 300, including 130 boys and girls |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co. |  |
| (7) 30 July               | (13)                                   |
|                           | (14) 27 August 1729                    |

The slaves were expected to average £21 per head at Jamaica, whereas it was believed that they would only make £19 a head at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**VIRGIN****1728/42**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons; 4 guns          | (8) Gold Coast         |
| (2) 17 at Jamaica            | (9)                    |
| (3) New England; 1723        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 2 May 1724      | (11) 18 February 1729  |
| (5) Hugh Traver [or Frazer?] | (12) 274 (262)         |
| (6) Edmund Saunders & Co.    | (13)                   |
| (7) 8 July                   | (14) 26 August 1729    |
- It was reported from Jamaica in March 1729 that the *Virgin's* cargo of 262 slaves had averaged £30.17s.6d. per head.

*Sources:* E190/1201/3; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**WILLIAM****1728/43**

- |                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| (1)                  | (8)  |
| (2)                  | (9)  |
| (3)                  | (10) |
| (4)                  | (11) |
| (5) Thomas Barry     | (12) |
| (6) William Jefferis | (13) |
| (7) 14 November      | (14) |

*Sources:* E190/1201/3

**ANN SNOW****1729/1**

- |     |                      |      |                |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 90 tons              | (8)  |                |
| (2) |                      | (9)  |                |
| (3) |                      | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                      | (11) |                |
| (5) | Joseph Stretton      | (12) |                |
| (6) | William Gordon & Co. | (13) |                |
| (7) | 6 October            | (14) | 1 October 1730 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included Indian textiles and beads returned for lack of sale. These had been loaded originally on 6 October 1729, and in the absence of outward Port Books for 1729 this date is assumed to have been the approximate date of the vessel's departure from Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**ANTILOPE****1729/2**

- |     |                     |      |                |
|-----|---------------------|------|----------------|
| (1) | 100 tons            | (8)  |                |
| (2) |                     | (9)  |                |
| (3) |                     | (10) | Jamaica        |
| (4) |                     | (11) |                |
| (5) | James Eustace       | (12) |                |
| (6) | [John Norman & Co.] | (13) |                |
| (7) |                     | (14) | 18 August 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**AURORA****1729/3**

- |     |                         |      |                   |
|-----|-------------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 6 guns        | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | 17 at Jamaica           | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | Bristol; 1727           | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 12 August 1727 | (11) | 19 August 1729    |
| (5) | Thomas Davis            | (12) | 270               |
| (6) | Edmund Saunders & Co.   | (13) |                   |
| (7) |                         | (14) | 3 February 1730   |

Isaac Hobhouse was also named as an owner of the vessel. Reported by Richard Assheton, slave factor at Jamaica, to be 'the worst Cargo since Ive been here', but still averaged around £19.10s per head.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers



**BATCHELORS DELIGHT****1729/4**

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 90 tons; 4 guns                | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 16 at Jamaica                  | (9)                    |
| (3) New England (British);<br>1725 | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 24 May 1729           | (11) 21 January 1730   |
| (5) John Bradshaw                  | (12) 269               |
| (6) William Hare & Co.             | (13)                   |
| (7) Registered 24 May              | (14) 16 May 1730       |
- Richard Bayly was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**BENEDICTA****1729/5**

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 8 guns           | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 23 at Jamaica             | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1726             | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 2 September 1726 | (11) 3 February 1730   |
| (5) Arthur Raymond            | (12) 285               |
| (6) Richard Henvill & Co.     | (13)                   |
| (7)                           | (14) 23 June 1730      |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 2 lbs of bees wax.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**BETTY****1729/6**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 6 guns        | (8) Gold Coast         |
| (2) 30 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 1 October 1716 | (11) 29 January 1730   |
| (5) Thomas Kennedy          | (12) 231 (320)         |
| (6) Peter Day & Co.         | (13)                   |
| (7)                         | (14) 6 June 1730       |

John Beacher was also named as an owner of the vessel. It was reported on 30 January 1730 that the vessel's 320 slaves were all to be sold to Pratter. Edward Pratter was a factor of the South Sea Company, and purchased slaves at the island for reshipment to Spanish America. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 13 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers; C.A. Palmer, *Human Cargoes* (Urbana, Ill., 1981), pp. 68, 137

**BONNY****1729/7**

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 80 (100) tons; 6 guns  | (8) Bonny(?)           |
| (2) 20 at St Kitts         | (9)                    |
| (3)                        | (10) St Kitts          |
| (4)                        | (11) 22 September 1730 |
| (5) Robert Smith           | (12) 230               |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7)                        | (14) 23 January 1731   |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 21 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; CO 152/19; SMV Wharfage books; Donnan, II, 433n

**BRIDGETT****1729/8**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 10 guns         | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 24 at Jamaica            | (9)                    |
| (3) New England; 1724        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 19 October 1728 | (11) 24 October 1729   |
| (5) William Clark            | (12) 286               |
| (6) Henry Dampier & Co.      | (13)                   |
| (7)                          | (14) 15 April 1730     |

James Day was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**CATO****1729/9**

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (1) 260 tons         | (8) Calabar      |
| (2)                  | (9)              |
| (3)                  | (10) Barbados    |
| (4)                  | (11)             |
| (5) Thomas Marshall  | (12)             |
| (6) Walter & Richard | (13)             |
| Lougher & Co.        | (14) 9 July 1730 |
| (7)                  |                  |

Other owners of the vessel may have included Isaac Hobhouse, Onesiphorus Tyndall, and Tyndall & Assheton. The last-named were slave factors at Jamaica, and indicated that they would have preferred the vessel to trade at Angola rather than Old Calabar, believing the *Cato* to be 'too big' for the latter place. At one time the vessel had 130 slaves at Calabar and was reported to have lost 13 to 15 crew. The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 18 cwt of ivory and 20 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**COMMERCE****1729/10**

- |                            |      |                  |
|----------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) 90 tons                | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                        | (9)  |                  |
| (3) Bristol; 1719          | (10) | Barbados         |
| (4) Bristol; 1719          | (11) | 27 November 1729 |
| (5) Abell Thomas           | (12) | 160              |
| (6) Samuel Jacob & Co.     | (13) |                  |
| (7) 10 March from Barbados | (14) | 23 May 1730      |
- Other owners of the vessel included Robert Addison, Joseph Thomas, James Berton, Isaac Knight, and Robert Sumers.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**CONCORD****1729/11**

- |                        |      |                  |
|------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1)                    | (8)  |                  |
| (2)                    | (9)  |                  |
| (3)                    | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4)                    | (11) |                  |
| (5) Samuel Moore       | (12) |                  |
| (6) William Hare & Co. | (13) |                  |
| (7)                    | (14) | 15 February 1731 |

*Sources:* E190/1206/3

**CONTENT****1729/12**

- |                               |      |                      |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| (1) 120 tons                  | (8)  | Bonny                |
| (2)                           | (9)  |                      |
| (3) Boston; 1725              | (10) | York river, Virginia |
| (4) Boston; 11 January 1725   | (11) | 24 July 1730         |
| (5) Charles Adlam             | (12) | 266                  |
| (6) Thomas Chamberlayne & Co. | (13) |                      |
| (7) 15 September              | (14) | 20 November 1730     |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 2 cwt of redwood and some goods returned for lack of sale. The latter were recorded as having been loaded originally on 15 September 1729.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 5/1443; SMV Wharfage books

**CORNWALL****1729/13**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 140 tons        | (8) Bonny(?)       |
| (2)                 | (9)                |
| (3)                 | (10) Jamaica       |
| (4)                 | (11)               |
| (5) Daniel Rowles   | (12)               |
| (6) Peter Day & Co. | (13)               |
| (7)                 | (14) 24 April 1731 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 23 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; SMV Wharfage books; Donnan, II, 433n

**DUTCHESS OF PORTLAND****1729/14**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 200 tons        | (8)                |
| (2)                 | (9)                |
| (3)                 | (10) Jamaica       |
| (4)                 | (11)               |
| (5) Japhet Bird     | (12)               |
| (6) James Day & Co. | (13)               |
| (7)                 | (14) 15 March 1731 |

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; SMV Wharfage books

**ELEONORA****1729/15**

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) 80 tons             | (8) Calabar       |
| (2)                     | (9)               |
| (3)                     | (10) St Kitts     |
| (4)                     | (11)              |
| (5) Jacob Lacey         | (12)              |
| (6) James Laroche & Co. | (13)              |
| (7) 18 August           | (14) 17 July 1730 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included Indian textiles returned for lack of sale. They were recorded as having been loaded originally on 18 August 1729.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**GEORGE****1729/16**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 70 tons           | (8)                  |
| (2)                   | (9)                  |
| (3) British           | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                   | (11)                 |
| (5) Edward Bingley    | (12)                 |
| (6) Henry Tonge & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7)                   | (14) 15 October 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**GOLDFINCH****1729/17**

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons; 6 guns         | (8) Calabar            |
| (2) 18 at Jamaica            | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716            | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 29 October 1726 | (11) 31 December 1729  |
| (5) Rice Harris              | (12) 240               |
| (6) Henry Dampier & Co.      | (13)                   |
| (7)                          | (14) 23 June 1730      |
- Christopher Shuter was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books;  
Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**GRAYHOUND****1729/18**

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) 100 tons             | (8)                              |
| (2)                      | (9)                              |
| (3)                      | (10) Barbados/South Carolina     |
| (4)                      | (11) 30 January 1730 at Barbados |
| (5) Edward Halden        |                                  |
| (6) Isaac Hobhouse & Co. | (12)                             |
| (7)                      | (13)                             |
|                          | (14) 3 June 1730                 |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included almost 16 cwt of ivory.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**HAPPY****1729/19**

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 65 tons                     | (8)                  |
| (2)                             | (9)                  |
| (3)                             | (10) Barbados;       |
| (4)                             | (11) 3 December 1730 |
| (5) William Hoskins             | (12) 67              |
| (6) [Thomas Chamberlayne & Co.] | (13)                 |
| (7)                             | (14) 10 July 1731    |

Wither & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; CO 33/30; SMV Wharfage books

**HAYMAN****1729/20**

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 150 tons; 6 guns        | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 30 at Jamaica           | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1716           | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 19 August 1726 | (11) 10 September 1729 |
| (5) Thomas Stretton         | (12) 440               |
| (6) Michael Becher & Co.    | (13)                   |
| (7)                         | (14) 13 March 1730     |

William Hayman was also named as an owner of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included 30 tons of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**HENRY****1729/21**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 75 tons            | (8)                   |
| (2)                    | (9)                   |
| (3)                    | (10) Jamaica          |
| (4)                    | (11)                  |
| (5) Samuel Rowles      | (12)                  |
| (6) Richard Farr & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7)                    | (14) 15 February 1731 |

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; SMV Wharfage books

**INDIAN QUEEN****1729/22**

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 6 guns         | (8)                              |
| (2)                          | (9)                              |
| (3) Bristol; 1714            | (10) Barbados/Nevis              |
| (4) Bristol; 1720            | (11) 14 October 1729 at Barbados |
| (5) William Williams         | (12) 270 at Barbados             |
| (6) Walter & Richard Lougher | (13)                             |
| (7)                          | (14) 24 January 1730             |

The vessel cleared from Barbados for Nevis on 14 October 1729 with an unspecified number of its slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**ISAAC****1729/23**

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                | (8)                  |
| (2)                        | (9)                  |
| (3)                        | (10) Jamaica         |
| (4)                        | (11)                 |
| (5) Samuel Webb            | (12)                 |
| (6) [Nathaniel Webb & Co.] | (13)                 |
| (7)                        | (14) 19 October 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**JAMAICA****1729/24**

- |                            |      |                 |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 4 guns        | (8)  |                 |
| (2) 20 at St Kitts         | (9)  |                 |
| (3)                        | (10) | St Kitts        |
| (4)                        | (11) | 12 October 1729 |
| (5) Thomas Quircke         | (12) | 190             |
| (6) [William Gordon & Co.] | (13) |                 |
| (7)                        | (14) | 12 May 1730     |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 152/19; SMV Wharfage books

**JENNY****1729/25**

- |                            |      |             |
|----------------------------|------|-------------|
| (1) 50 tons                | (8)  |             |
| (2)                        | (9)  |             |
| (3)                        | (10) | St Kitts    |
| (4)                        | (11) |             |
| (5) Edward Bryan           | (12) |             |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13) |             |
| (7)                        | (14) | 6 July 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**JOHN****1729/26**

- |   |      |                   |
|---|------|-------------------|
| (1) 80 tons                               | (8)  |                   |
| (2)                                       | (9)  |                   |
| (3) British                               | (10) | Jamaica           |
| (4)                                       | (11) |                   |
| (5) William Kennedy                       | (12) |                   |
| (6) Charles & Christopher Scandrett & Co. | (13) |                   |
| (7)                                       | (14) | 12 September 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**JOHN AND BETTY****1729/27**

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) 55 tons; 4 guns           | (8) Guinea               |
| (2) 12 at Jamaica             | (9) 250                  |
| (3) Bristol; 1725             | (10) Kingston, Jamaica   |
| (4) Bristol; 15 February 1729 | (11) 6 (4) November 1729 |
| (5) Francis Clarke            | (12) 150 (158)           |
| (6) Thomas Freke & Co.        | (13)                     |
| (7) Registered 15 February    | (14) 25 May 1730         |

The slaves were reported on 13 November 1729 to have been 'the worst Cargoe of Negroes to have been imported for severall Years past'. Eleven or more were said to have died since their arrival in the island, and planters would not buy the cargo when it was offered for sale on 10 November. On 12 November, 105 were sold to Lamego & Furtado at £18.10s.0d. each, and the factors, Tyndall & Assheton, thought the remainder were so bad that they could not get £8 per head for them and would have to auction them 'for the most they will Yield'.

*Sources:* CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

**JOHN AND SARAH****1729/28**

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| (1) 85 tons; 4 guns                      | (8)                  |
| (2)                                      | (9)                  |
| (3) New England; 1725                    | (10) Barbados        |
| (4) Boston; 1725                         | (11) 6 December 1729 |
| (5) John Wilson                          | (12) 329             |
| (6) Charles & Christopher Scandret & Co. | (13)                 |
| (7)                                      | (14) 30 May 1730     |

John Wilson was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**JOSEPH AND ANN****1729/29**

- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) 110 tons                 | (8)                |
| (2)                          | (9)                |
| (3)                          | (10) Jamaica       |
| (4)                          | (11)               |
| (5) Alexander Cupples        | (12)               |
| (6) [John Duckinfield & Co.] | (13)               |
| (7)                          | (14) 21 March 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books



**LARK****1729/30**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 50 tons; 2 guns      | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 16 at Jamaica        | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1725        | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 3 July 1725 | (11) 24 November 1729  |
| (5) Henry Parker (Baker) | (12) 190               |
| (6) James Day & Co.      | (13)                   |
| (7)                      | (14) 11 March 1730     |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**LEVANT****1729/31**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 200 tons            | (8)                    |
| (2)                     | (9)                    |
| (3) British             | (10) Jamaica           |
| (4)                     | (11)                   |
| (5) William Oliver      | (12)                   |
| (6) James Laroche & Co. | (13)                   |
| (7)                     | (14) 30 September 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**LITTLE JOSEPH****1729/32**

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 35 tons; 4 guns           | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 16 at Jamaica             | (9)                    |
| (3) New England; 1720         | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 16 November 1727 | (11) 23 August 1729    |
| (5) Robert Bibbie             | (12) 118               |
| (6) Richard Farr & Co.        | (13)                   |
| (7)                           | (14) 2 January 1730    |

Henry Loyde was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**LIVELY SNOW****1729/33**

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) 70 tons             | (8)               |
| (2)                     | (9)               |
| (3) British             | (10) Jamaica      |
| (4)                     | (11)              |
| (5) Michael Jackson     | (12)              |
| (6) Thomas Dolman & Co. | (13)              |
| (7)                     | (14) 22 July 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**LYON****1729/34**

- |     |      |                     |
|-----|------|---------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                     |
| (2) | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica             |
| (4) | (11) |                     |
| (5) | (12) | Evan Bowen          |
| (6) | (13) | James Laroche & Co. |
| (7) | (14) | 24 March 1731       |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 54 cwt of redwood and over 6 cwt of cowries returned for lack of sale.

*Sources:* E190/1206/3

**MARY****1729/35**

- |     |      |                      |
|-----|------|----------------------|
| (1) | (8)  | Guinea               |
| (2) | (9)  |                      |
| (3) | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica    |
| (4) | (11) | 24 September 1729    |
| (5) | (12) | 360                  |
| (6) | (13) | [Richard Farr & Co.] |
| (7) | (14) | 11 March 1730        |

Peter Day was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**NANCY****1729/36**

- |     |      |                    |
|-----|------|--------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                    |
| (2) | (9)  |                    |
| (3) | (10) | Antigua            |
| (4) | (11) |                    |
| (5) | (12) | Christopher Alleyn |
| (6) | (13) | [John Collier]     |
| (7) | (14) | 15 July 1731       |

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; SMV Wharfage books

**NIGHTINGALE****1729/37**

- |     |      |                     |
|-----|------|---------------------|
| (1) | (8)  |                     |
| (2) | (9)  |                     |
| (3) | (10) | Jamaica             |
| (4) | (11) |                     |
| (5) | (12) | Richard Haskins     |
| (6) | (13) | Henry Dampier & Co. |
| (7) | (14) | 30 June 1730        |

The vessel's imports into Bristol included over 1 cwt of cowries returned for lack of sale.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**OLDBURY****1729/38**

- |     |                         |      |                  |
|-----|-------------------------|------|------------------|
| (1) | 80 tons                 | (8)  |                  |
| (2) |                         | (9)  |                  |
| (3) |                         | (10) | Jamaica          |
| (4) |                         | (11) |                  |
| (5) | James Beard             | (12) |                  |
| (6) | [Richard Henvill & Co.] | (13) |                  |
| (7) |                         | (14) | 29 December 1730 |
- The vessel's imports into Bristol included 42 cwt of redwood.

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; SMV Wharfage books

**PEARL****1729/39**

- |     |                       |      |              |
|-----|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 100 tons              | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                       | (9)  |              |
| (3) |                       | (10) | Barbados     |
| (4) |                       | (11) |              |
| (5) | Jenkin Hughes         | (12) |              |
| (6) | Joseph Jefferis & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) |                       | (14) | 29 June 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**PENIELL****1729/40**

- |     |                       |      |                   |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-------------------|
| (1) | 100 tons; 8 guns      | (8)  | Guinea            |
| (2) | 22 at Jamaica         | (9)  |                   |
| (3) | Bristol; 1718         | (10) | Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) | Bristol; 16 July 1718 | (11) | 6 February 1730   |
| (5) | James Crichton        | (12) | 280               |
| (6) | John Becher & Co.     | (13) |                   |
| (7) |                       | (14) | 19 June 1730      |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**PHOENIX****1729/41**

- |     |                    |      |              |
|-----|--------------------|------|--------------|
| (1) | 70 tons            | (8)  |              |
| (2) |                    | (9)  |              |
| (3) | British            | (10) | Jamaica      |
| (4) |                    | (11) |              |
| (5) | David Arthur       | (12) |              |
| (6) | Richard Farr & Co. | (13) |              |
| (7) |                    | (14) | 27 July 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**RECOVERY****1729/42**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 70 tons; 2 guns        | (8)                   |
| (2)                        | (9)                   |
| (3) Bristol; 1726          | (10) Barbados         |
| (4) Bristol; 1726          | (11) 4 September 1730 |
| (5) Thomas Wilks           | (12) 233              |
| (6) [John Love & Co.]      | (13) 13 October 1730  |
| (7) Bond issued 4 December | (14) 26 November 1730 |

James McCartney was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**ROEBUCK****1729/43**

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) 60 tons; 6 guns   | (8)                                |
| (2)                   | (9)                                |
| (3) New England; 1725 | (10) Barbados/Jamaica              |
| (4) Boston; 1725      | (11) 18 September 1730 at Barbados |
| (5) Joseph Haig       | (12) 233 at Barbados               |
| (6) Abell Grant & Co. | (13)                               |
| (7)                   | (14) 10 March 1731                 |

The vessel cleared Barbados for Jamaica on 30 September 1730 with an unspecified number of its slaves. Henry Loyd, Henry and John Coombe, Conrade Smith, and Edward Saunders were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**SERELEON****1729/44**

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 70 tons                | (8)              |
| (2)                        | (9)              |
| (3) British                | (10) Jamaica     |
| (4)                        | (11)             |
| (5) Parnam Jenkins         | (12)             |
| (6) William Jefferis & Co. | (13)             |
| (7)                        | (14) 2 July 1730 |

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; SMV Wharfage books

**SHEPHERD****1729/45**

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 120 tons; 14 guns         | (8) Guinea             |
| (2) 35 at Jamaica             | (9)                    |
| (3) Bristol; 1727             | (10) Kingston, Jamaica |
| (4) Bristol; 6 November 1727  | (11) 24 November 1729  |
| (5) John Smith (Thomas Smith) | (12) 350               |
|                               | (13)                   |
| (6) Abell Grant & Co.         | (14) 13 May 1730       |
| (7)                           |                        |

John Smith was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 142/15, part 2; SMV Wharfage books

**SUSANAH****1729/46**

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 40 tons                  | (8)                  |
| (2)                          | (9)                  |
| (3) Connecticut; 1725        | (10) Barbados        |
| (4) Boston; 1726             | (11) 26 May 1729     |
| (5) Christopher Alleyn       | (12) 119             |
| (6) Stephen Baugh & Co.      | (13) 19 July 1729    |
| (7) 13 January from Barbados | (14) 13 October 1729 |

James Newth and Christopher Alleyn were also named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**SUSANNA****1729/47**

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 90 tons; 4 guns     | (8)                   |
| (2)                     | (9)                   |
| (3) Bristol; 1717       | (10) Barbados         |
| (4) Bristol; 1724       | (11) 11 December 1729 |
| (5) Thomas Rowe         | (12) 269              |
| (6) William Freke & Co. | (13)                  |
| (7)                     | (14) 26 May 1730      |

Thomas Freeke, Philip [Freke (?)], and Edward Saunders were also named as owners of the vessel. Its imports into Bristol included over 21 cwt of ivory and some goods (including copper rods) returned for lack of sale. The latter were consigned to Thomas Freke & Co.

*Sources:* E190/1204/1; CO 33/16, part 1; SMV Wharfage books

**UNION****1729/48**

(1) 200 tons

(2)

(3) British

(4)

(5) Thomas Dolman

(6) James Laroche &amp; Co.

(7)

(8) Bite [Bight of Biafra]

(9)

(10) Jamaica

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14) 25 June 1731

*Sources:* E190/1206/3; SMV Wharfage books; Bristol Central Library, Hobhouse papers

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- Note: 1. Names of masters of vessels, merchants, shipowners, ships and slave factors or commission agents are not listed separately through the index but are collected together under the appropriate head. Masters who were shipowners are indicated by an asterisk. Merchant-shipowners are listed simply as merchants. Where different ships share the same name they are individually indexed.
2. Where more than one form of a surname appears in the text, the name is given under its more common form, with variations shown in brackets. Only the more common form of first names is given in the index.
3. References to Barbados, Jamaica and Virginia, the three major slave markets for Bristol merchants in this period, are given only in those instances where details of the number of slaves delivered or sold are known.
4. The names Africa and Guinea have not been indexed, as Guinea was frequently used as a synonym for Africa.

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